

IN THE RACE WITH A FRESH MOUNT

Wedding Gifts That Are Appreciated

Any bride will appreciate that you wanted her to have the best if you buy your gift for her at this store. In both wedding gifts and all gifts for presentation, we pay particular attention to the details that make such things attractive. First-class engraving, careful and attractive packing, such as will reflect credit upon both you and us.

The Johnson Jewelry Co.
"Reliable Jewelers"

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OSIOPATHIC PHYSICIANS
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Stock Reducing Sale

You can positively save from 25 to 50 per cent in all our departments, or we will refund the money.

JEWELRY, WATCHES, \$4.75
LADIES' GOLD FILLED
WATCHES, \$18.00 values \$8.50
Diamonds for less than wholesale prices.

Big bargains in our clothing and sporting goods department. Just come in and help us reduce the big stock as we are overstocked.

M. K. Myers
We Loan Money on All Valuables
Business Transactions
Confidential
ESTABLISHED 1892

FEDERAL CAVALRY BREAKS UP BAND OF INSURRECTOS

MEXICO CITY, June 22.—Official dispatches from Gen. Aureliano Blanco, chief of the Federal Cavalry, reported the capture of a band of 100 men, who were being pursued by federal cavalry. No federal casualties were reported. The band was captured near San Diego early today when, after three days of pursuit, the rebels were killed, wounded or captured. The remainder of the band fled and retired to the hills.

SACULCO, Chihuahua, June 22.—The column of General Urueta arrived here today without encountering opposition. The forward movement toward Bachimba will be continued tomorrow.

STATESMEN PLAY BALL; UMPIRE GOES ON STRIKE

WASHINGTON, June 22.—After six innings of strenuous baseball for the benefit of a Washington charity, the members of the House, Walter Johnson, Washington's premier pitcher who umpired, announced no decision and left the stadium on the diamond to argue a score which appeared to be 23 to 20.

DISORDERS AT LISBON

LISBON, June 22.—Serious disorders broke out in the streets today when three bombs were thrown in Rua do Carmo by strikers. Several persons were injured. The police were called out and charged the crowd with drawn sabers.

Make Attempt to Cut Off Retreat of Insurrectos

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., June 22.—Rebel headquarters tonight received reports from scouts confirming the eastern flank movement of the federales, which has for its object cutting off possible retreat of the insurgents from Bachimba to Chihuahua.

Big columns of federales are reported closing in behind Bachimba, some of them being sent forward in an encircling movement from the federal main columns below Bachimba, but other formations coming from all angles and closing in on the American border. The latter have been marching southwest along the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railroad and should form a junction with Urueta's men at Aldama, 20 miles northeast of the city of Chihuahua.

To Plan Attack on Juarez

EL PASO, Tex., June 22.—Gen. Augustin Sanchez, who has been placed in command of the federal forces converging on Juarez from the state of Sonora and the west, is expected to arrive here tomorrow for a conference with E. C. Lorente, the Mexican consul, when a distinct understanding will be reached as to how the attack on the border town across the Rio Grande will be made without endangering residents of El Paso. Eugenio M. Gayou, vice governor of the state of Sonora, and Gen. Guiseppe Garibaldi, grandson of the Italian liberator, both of whom have commands in Sonora, arrived here today also to participate in the conference. Garibaldi declared that while Juarez was the objective point of the campaign, the first order of business would be to cut off the retreat of the rebels at Chihuahua and form a junction with General Urueta, commander-in-chief of the government troops, now advancing on Bachimba.

STEEL CORPORATION PLANS LABOR REFORMS

NEW YORK, June 22.—In a circular to stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation, Chairman E. H. Gary announced today that the finance committee has adopted regulations with a view of bringing about a number of labor reforms.

The regulations provide for the abolition of seven-day labor in all mines, mills, shops, railways, docks and works of the steel corporation, except under special circumstances, and their only with the consent of the finance committee. Chairman Roberts and the president were appointed a committee to learn what can be done to reduce the 12-hour day.

BRYAN REFUSES TO DISCUSS QUESTION OF CHAIRMAN

PORT WYNE, Ind., June 22.—William J. Bryan, on his way to Baltimore tonight, was asked whether he would take the matter of the temporary chairmanship of the B'nai B'rith convention in the floor of the convention. "I do not care to discuss the situation," he said. "What I have done has been done in the interest of harmony."

Samuel Thompson, who was on the train, expressed his disappointment at the action of the Republican national convention.

BALTIMORE FORMALLY OPENS CONVENTION FESTIVITIES

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Baltimore tonight celebrated the annihilation of the Democratic convention and formally opened the festivities with a street parade and display of electric lights, which will be turned on every night during the convention.



ENGLAND'S MOST BEAUTIFUL MATRON.

With her recent marriage to Lord Northland, heir to Lord Randolph, the title of the former Miss Hilka Cooper, daughter of Sir Daniel and Lady Cooper, has changed from the "most beautiful girl in England" to the "most beautiful matron." The wedding of Lord Northland was one of the most magnificent of the London spring social season.

\$2.12 Parasols \$1.79
A dozen All Silk Parasols, in solid colors and changeables, 7-rib frame and natural wood handles, hemstitched or plain edge; \$2.12 values.
Monday, \$1.79

Kaufman's

Our Entire Stock of Wool & Silk Dresses ONE-HALF PRICE

Your choice of every silk or wool dress in our entire stock at just half marked price. Every garment is new and desirable being purchased for spring and summer wear. Size and color assortment is complete.



14.50 Dresses at 7.25 22.50 Dresses at 11.25 32.50 Dresses at 16.25
17.50 Dresses at 8.75 25.00 Dresses at 12.50 35.00 Dresses at 17.50
20.00 Dresses at 10.00 30.00 Dresses at 15.00 40.00 Dresses at 20.00

35 Tissue Gingham Wash Dresses

Sold Regular 4.98 and 3.75.
Beautiful shades of tan, blue, pink and lavender stripes, trimmed in solid color fabrics to match or with all-over embroidery. Low neck and short sleeves. Splendid values at \$3.75 and \$4.98.
Monday, choice at 2.95

9.75 For Navy Blue and Black Long Coats that sell regularly at 12.50

25 Long Coats for Ladies' and Misses' in solid black and navy and fancy bengaline trimmed; shawl collar and turn-back cuffs. Made to sell at \$12.50. For Monday sale, 9.75

Monday Under Pricings In Our Daylight Basement

Many Interesting Items Specially Priced For the Monday Value Seeker. It Will Pay You to Read on.

- \$1.10 Ironing Board, made of thoroughly seasoned basswood, extra wide 5 1/2 feet long; Monday, 89c
- 40c Pastry Boards, smoothly finished, size 16x22; special, 30c
- \$1.00 Alarm Clock, nickel plated case, brass movement, an accurate time keeper; special, 69c
- The Imported Willow Clothes Basket, 24 inches long; Monday, 55c
- \$3.25 Hammock, heavy tapestry weave, handsome pattern, pink colored; throw back pillow and reinforced strings; Monday, 2.62
- \$2.75 12-piece plain white semi-porcelain Dinner Set, French shape with edges strictly first quality; Monday special, 1.95
- 50c Beer Glass, 8-oz. size, Sterling silver deposit on lead blown glass in neat conventional design; Monday, special, 39c
- \$2.00 Crystal Glass Water Set, floral cutting, satin finished; 4-gallon pitcher and 6 tumblers; Monday, 1.62
- 25c Flour Sifter, nickel plated and very strongly made; Monday, 19c
- 89c Aluminum Stew Pan with long handle, 3-quart size; special, 75c
- \$8.50 American Cut Glass Salad Bowl, 8 inches in diameter, Rich deep, octagonal-hob, star cutting; Monday, 4.95
- \$1.25 Nickel Plated Tea Kettle, made of solid copper; Black enameled handle; Monday, 98c
- \$1.95 Collapsible Doll Go-Cart with hood, Black enameled, steel frame; Monday, 1.50
- \$1.45 8-ball Croquet Set, 21 parts, of hardwood, all painted and varnished; Special, 1.35



June Sale 'Toilet Articles & Sundries

A sale of guaranteed Toilet Articles and Drug Sundries lasting two days only. Prices never before offered in Colorado Springs. Do not telephone your order; only limited quantities will be sold to each customer. Every article guaranteed under Pure Food and Drugs Act.

- 25c Mennen's Talcum, 2 for 25c
- 25c Colgate's Talcum, 15c
- 25c Sanitol Talcum, 14c
- 25c Sanitol Face Cream, 14c
- 25c Sanitol Cold Cream, 14c
- 25c Sanitol Tooth Powder, 14c
- 25c Palm Olive Soap, 14c
- 25c Colgate's Tooth Paste, 14c
- 25c Sanitol Tooth Brush, 14c
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- 25c Colgate's Cold Cream, 14c
- 25c Colgate's Tooth Powder, 14c
- 25c Palm Olive Soap, 14c
- 25c Colgate's Tooth Paste, 14c
- 25c Sanitol Tooth Brush, 14c
- 25c Sanitol Soap, 14c
- 25c Colgate's Face Powder, 14c
- 25c Colgate's Tooth Paste, 14c
- 15c Colgate's Tooth Paste, 10c
- 25c Colgate's Tooth Powder, 14c
- 25c Colgate's Bay Rum, 14c
- 25c Colgate's Face Cream, 14c
- 25c Colgate's Cold Cream, 14c
- 25c Colgate's Tooth Powder, 14c
- 25c Palm Olive Soap, 14c
- 25c Colgate's Tooth Paste, 14c
- 25c Sanitol Tooth Brush,

Adler-Rochester and Gorton's Good Clothes

WONDERFUL VALUES AT \$20 AND \$25

It is unnecessary to speak of "quality" in connection with these clothes—the goodness of these garments are beyond question.

Your appreciation of our suits at \$20 and \$25.

OUR CLOTHES FIT

Money
Cheerfully
Refunded.

Gorton's

113
East
Pikes Peak

FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Cash or Credit

The Jewelers

208 1/2 N. Tejon Opp. North Park

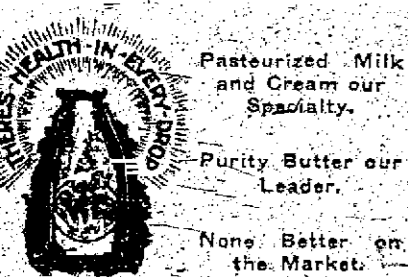
Something Worth While

The fine finish on the shirt bosoms laundered by us is due to the fact that we use for covering the padding on our shirt press, Egyptian cloth costing \$2.25 per yard and made expressly for us by Tingle, Brown & Co. of New York. The cloth formerly used for this purpose was unbleached muslin, costing 11 cents per yard. But the results obtained by the change has brought us many compliments from our satisfied patrons.

The Pearl

The Laundry That Uses Every Soap

PHONE MAIN 1035



Sanitary Dairy
Phone 580

Royal Gorge

SEE IT FROM THE TOP

By automobile over the new State Highway built by convict labor. Beautiful scenery, and easiest riding automobiles in the world.

Office in the Opera House Pharmacy, Phone No. 491 Main.

ROYAL GORGE AUTO TOURS CO.

C. W. GATES INVESTS IN DENVER SECURITIES

DENVER, June 22.—Charles W. Gates, eastern millionaire and son of the late "Bet A Million" John W. Gates, came in Denver from Colorado Springs yesterday and sent a thrill of excitement through the downtown street circles by taking a "flier" in Wall street over the wires.

Gates at first informed a confidential source that he wanted to invest \$250,000 in Denver securities. The agents of the house got busy on the telephone but were unable to find that amount of local corporation stock for sale. Gates then placed an order for 6,000 shares of stock with a par value of \$100.00.

Gates will leave tonight in a special car over the Union Pacific for Chicago. He came to Colorado Springs last week with his cousin.

BRYANT'S SAUTED PEANUTS are always the best. Get them everywhere.

Art Needlework For Tourists

TOURIST SEASON IS HERE. Twelve months have been spent gathering new ideas and charming suggestions. In fact, all the latest effects in Art Needlework and Colorado Souvenirs, most attractive.

10c—PILLOW CASES—40c
All new designs, stamped on extra quality tubing, regular 15c. Now, only 10c.

BEAR BRAND YARNS.
D. M. C. CROCHET COTTONS.
Free lessons in all the latest stitches—Bugs, Baby, Robes, Cars, Pillows, Hug Me-Tights and Shawls.

Gold Stone Novelties.

RETAIL

The Hunt & Van Nice Art Shop

ART NEEDLEWORK AND ART GOODS.

Former Address, 8 East Pike's Peak.

NEW ADDRESS—11 N. Tejon St.—NEW ADDRESS.

Two Doors North of the "Busy Corner."

WHOLESALE

Effect of Independent Party Idea on Colorado Politicians

By WALTER LAWSON WILDER.

DENVER, June 22.—This has been a week of disappointments, of postponements, of uncertainties. Many things have happened and in a measure they have been decided, but the politicians of Colorado are still watching the east like a sailor without a compass looking for sunrise. Even the assurance of the nomination and the practical assurance that Roosevelt will be elected, sources of an independent movement in the national campaign leave the local leaders and would-be candidates very much at sea and have politicians of all parties frankly confess their indecision as well as their inability to assume definite positions or make satisfactory plans for the future.

One thing, however, appears to be fairly well determined. The fighting is not going to be confined to the Republican and the Democratic parties.

Next Tuesday, when the Republican convention meets in Baltimore, there will be the scene of a conflict, quite as bitter and possibly even more prolonged than the contest between Taft and Roosevelt at the Chicago convention. True, the Democratic contest will not have in it the element of personal bitterness that has aided to the sting of the Republican conflict, but on the other hand the fight between the two wings of the Democratic party, the Progressive and the Conservative, is a contest of the issue of the "interests" as it is called in the Republican ranks, and it has continued ever since Grover Cleveland became recognized as the leader of the conservative wing of the Democratic party.

Interests Will Try to Control.

Whether the situation is viewed from the liberal or from the conservative side it is as clear as daylight that the reason for the necessity for this conflict is the fact that the two wings of the party are not in accord. The struggle of the "interests" to maintain their hold upon the Republican party organization, then, it is evident that their next step after securing the nomination of Taft must be to seek a control of the Democratic national convention and their desire to do this will be greatly increased as a result of the prevailing belief that Taft cannot be elected.

On the other hand, the Progressive Democrats are in a far stronger position than the Republican conservatives were at Chicago. Having won the control of the party organization in the state and in the nation. Already there are unmistakable signs of the impending conflict. The selection of Alton B. Parker by the arrangement subcommittee for temporary chairman of the Baltimore convention was made against the committee and against friends of the committee and a mere objective nomination from the Bryan camp would scarcely have been found. Among the members of the committee who voted for Judge Parker were Norman E. Mack of New York, Clark Howell of Georgia, Thomas Sullivan of Illinois, and Thomas Taggart of Indiana, and this making of Judge Parker may be taken as the beginning of the fight between the two wings of the Democratic party for the control of the Baltimore convention.

Bryan Only Can Beat T. R.

The same number of the Rocky Mountain News that contains a story of Judge Parker's selection contains a vehement editorial demanding the nomination of Bryan as the only Democratic candidate that can command victory against Roosevelt on an independent ticket. This editorial is merely additional confirmation of the purpose of the Bryan followers in the west to make a strong effort for his nomination at Baltimore and inasmuch as the nomination of Woodrow Wilson now seems quite out of the question, Bryan appears to be the only really progressive Democratic candidate in the field.

The great and burning question in state politics which must remain unsettled for many days and perhaps many weeks to come is whether there will be a third party in the presidential campaign. So far as the Republican convention is concerned, that appears to be already settled for the Roosevelt declarations of the past week leave no doubt of his position and his purpose. But the decision to lead an independent movement still remains subject to the action of the Democratic National convention inasmuch as there is a general feeling that if he is nominated at Baltimore there would not be room enough for the Roosevelt independent candidacy to proceed with any prospects of success. On the other hand, if the selection of Judge Parker as temporary chairman is significant of the control of the Baltimore convention there would be place for an independent Progressive third party and a prospect that Roosevelt, even if he were not successful in winning a plurality of the electors, might get enough of them to prevent the nomination of the other candidate from getting majority and thus to throw the presidential election into the house of representatives.

Third Party in Colorado.

In case there should be a third party thus formed, with conservative candidates on the Democratic and Republican national tickets, there would be undoubtedly a third party ticket in Colorado for congressmen and for state officers, and there is a very general belief that such a ticket would have an excellent chance of success, especially as it has the nucleus of an organization in the powerful citizens party of Denver, which is now in full control of the city and county officers, including the sheriff and police.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that candidates are slow in announcing their ambitions for the entirely new campaign of political parties in this state. No one cares to announce himself as a candidate of the new party of which he does not know the name nor even whether there is going to be such a party; neither does he want to appear as a Republican or a Democratic candidate and find himself the morning after election in company with the regular candidates of the recent Denver city election.

This delay and uncertainty is not only the result of the newest of prospective candidates and political managers, but it is going to bring about a very different and interesting political situation tomorrow later. The Democratic National convention is called for next

Tuesday, and it will be in session almost before the Republican National convention has adjourned. This incident is a peculiar political situation. The Republican state assembly has been summoned to meet on July 31 and the Democratic assembly has been called for the first week in August. What happens is a question that things are going to be very rapidly decided. The Republican convention in political circles in Colorado during the month of July, and if the Roosevelt national convention should be delayed until August and the state assemblies should be held before it is known definitely whether Roosevelt will be a candidate of the third party, depriving candidates for honors on the state tickets will find it extremely difficult to get their bearings.

T. R. Men Have Not Deserted.

According to Progressive leaders in this city the position of the Roosevelt delegates to the national convention has not been made clear by the news dispatches from Chicago. It is not believed here that the Republican leaders from Illinois, Pennsylvania and other Roosevelt states have deserted the Roosevelt cause. It is pointed out that the party organization in those states is in accord with the Progressives. If the Roosevelt delegates should bolt the national convention at the present time, they would voluntarily surrender control of the state organization and thereby not only lose their personal power and influence, but inflict a very serious loss upon the cause they are forwarding. Undoubtedly there are some of the delegates who would prefer Roosevelt as the presidential candidate, but they will support Taft if he is made the regular nominee of the national convention. But the fact that many of the prominent Roosevelt leaders are not willing to make an immediate break from the convention should not be taken as evidence that they do not approve the proposed independent candidacy of Roosevelt, or that they will not give him their support in every reasonable way later on.

Among the Progressive leaders in Denver there is no doubt as to the opinion of the party for the convention of the next national party. There is no doubt, they say, that the differences between the Progressive and Conservative Democrats in the Republican party and in the Democratic party as well as far greater, than the differences between Progressive Democrats and Conservative Republicans or the differences between Conservative Democrats and Conservative Republicans. When the results of the Chicago convention are considered, it is the American people's duty to deliver the great issue that has been presented by Mr. Roosevelt will appear plainly and unmistakable and that issue is simply whether the form of government and the system of politics in this country are instruments to secure and to forward the will of the people or instruments by which the will of the people may be blocked and made ineffective.

Roosevelt Fights for People.

Without regard to the singularity of Roosevelt's motives or to the beneficent purpose of his opponents in securing the ultimate welfare of the country, the plain fact remains that Roosevelt contended for the right of the people to have their own say in politics and in government while his opponents contended successfully for the right of the political organization to control the nation's affairs and to determine the will of the people. That is the machine, to thwart and to defeat the will of the people. The majority of Republican voters in states from which the Republican party must receive its electoral votes if it is to win the election, was unquestionably for Roosevelt and against Taft and Taft's nomination was secured, first, because his supporters controlled the national organization through the national committee; second, because of the pressure in the convention of a large number of delegates from southern states who were elected not by Republican voters in proportion to the number of their delegates in the convention, but merely political organizations maintained largely for purely political purposes; and third, because the national machine thus established and supported ruthlessly decided the contest without regard to the popular will and upon political technicalities.

Here, say the Denver Progressives, is an issue of national scope and of paramount importance. But neither and more important than this, they add, is the general issue between Conservatism and Progressivism, an issue that marks the separation between political parties in almost every one of the great self-governing nations of the world. The names Republican and Democrat refer, they say, to issues and distinctions that no longer exist as governing forces in American politics. Should the Republican party become the Progressive party and the Democratic party the Conservative party, or should the Progressive party become the Republican party and the Conservative party the Democratic party, it would be a mere change of name.

It is now well known that not more than one case of rheumatism in ten requires any internal treatment whatever. All that is needed is a free application of Chamberlain's Liniment and massaging the parts at each application. Try it and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. Sold by all dealers.

Wanted—All the people who have been circulating the Home Rule amendment petitions to bring them in either to the city clerk's office at city hall or to headquarters of the Direct Legislation League in the Bankers' building before 3 p. m. Monday afternoon. This notice applies to all who have petitions, whether they secured them from Mr. Fisher or from Mr. Chapman.

Hazel Woodside, 12 years old, has won the prize for being the best behaved child of her age in Brookline, Mass. She says that physical discipline ought to begin when one is very young and that she was taught to take exercise before she could talk.

The Last Week of June

Several Good New Items for Your Kind Consideration. Values That Are Genuine. Sales That Mean Something.

Suit Department Silk and Serge Dresses For Monday

We place on sale Monday, a line of ladies' silk and serge one-piece dresses, also linen dresses—all colors, pin stripes and figured. Satin messalines that have the lead in style materials, serges and linens—just two lots to choose from, all sizes—\$4.50 and \$5.

SUITS.

A splendid showing of ladies' tailored suits at less than actual cost of production. Serges, novelties and fancy mixtures—all sizes, all colors at \$10.50, \$12.50, \$13.75, \$15.00 and \$18.50.

Monday Millinery

A large assortment of ladies' trimmed hats that sold at \$3.00 to \$6.00. Choice Monday at \$1.45, \$1.95, \$2.45, \$2.95 and \$3.45. Ladies' street hats at \$2.50 have sold well. Choice of the lot that is left, \$1.00.

Wash Goods Dept.

Monday and Tuesday.

Special sale Wash Materials—Voiles, Tissues, Pongees, Foulards, Flaxons and Suesine Silks. Read each item carefully: 50c pongee and foulards, all new shades 39c 25c flaxons, pretty checks, stripes and figures 19c 25c tissue gingham voile and dimities 19c 35c Margarette silks and Egyptian tissues 25c 15c and 20c dimities and lawns, pretty patterns 12 1/2c 12c and 15c voiles and batistes, plain or fancy 10c 35c suesine silks, dots and plain colors 25c 12 1/2c percale, 36 in. wide, all colors 10c

Bedding Dept.

Special Values for Monday and Tuesday Sale.

\$2.50 Camping Blankets, Special \$2.00 Pr. Extra large heavy cotton camping blankets, colors gray or tan, just the thing for camping.

\$1.25 Comforts, Special \$1.00 Each. 3 1/2 bed size comforts, fancy covering, soft and fluffy.

\$1.25 Bed Pillows, Special \$1.00 Pair. Sanitary feather pillows, size 17x24 inches, 4 lbs., stripe tick covering.

Comforter, Special \$1.39 Each. Large size comforters, 72x84, fancy silko-line covering.

1/2 Dress Goods 1/2 Price Remnants Price A Clean-Up Sale.

Monday morning we place on sale all short lengths in wool dress goods of every description in both black and colors, at just half the marked price; these short lengths all arranged on center table, in dress goods aisle, now is the time to think of the future as great bargains will be found here in all lengths at half the regular prices.

1/2 Silk 1/2 Price Remnants Price

Short lengths, in plain and fancy silks of every description from 1 to 4 yards; a good many waist lengths among them, and think of the low price you can buy them at, just half the regular selling price; don't miss this opportunity.

the COLORADO SPRINGS DRY GOODS CO.

120-122 SOUTH TEJON ST.

CITY BRIEFS

ROCKSLIDE—A rockslide blocked the tracks of the Colorado Midland this side of Manitou for a time yesterday morning. It was cleared away before any trains arrived so that the schedule was not interfered with.

WE WILL CONTINUE our bargain sale of bedding plants all this week at our greenhouse corner Whitcher and Clark ayes. This stock must be sold, as we are springing down these greenhouses. The Pike's Peak Floral Co. store, 104 North Tejon St.

MAN MISSING—The police are looking for John W. Buchanan, aged 21, who a short time ago sold his car stand in the Alamo hotel, Denver, and started for this city. He has not been heard from since, and his mother has asked the local police to locate him.

ARRIVE TONIGHT—The Red Sox, carrying about 140 members of the New York Association of Electricians, will arrive here this evening at 7:30 o'clock, leaving at 7 p. m. Tuesday for the east. The delegates are returning home from the convention at Salt Lake City.

CHOOSING a wife is more difficult than selecting a cleaner, "dove" or presser. Thousands of pleasant wives in Colorado Springs, but only one absolutely reliable cleaning, dyeing and pressing establishment. All specialties in cleaning received by us up to 4 o'clock on Saturdays will be delivered promptly the same night. Open Saturday nights until 10 o'clock. Stock 13-15 East Kiowa street.

Each age of our lives has its joys. Old people should be happy and they will be if Chamberlain's Tablets are taken to strengthen the digestion and keep the bowels regular. These tablets are mild and gentle in their action and especially suitable for people of middle age and older. For sale by all dealers.

MINE VICTIMS BURIED

TRINADAY, Colo., June 22.—Eight of the 12 victims of the Hastings mine disaster were buried here yesterday. From 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock funeral processions passed through the streets of the city from Holy Trinity church to the cemetery east of town. A beautiful tribute to the memories of the disaster victims was seen upon each simple casket. Wild flowers of the hills gathered by the little children of Hastings and woven into wreaths were the offerings of the friends of the miners who lost their lives in the explosion.

1/2 Special Offer 1/2 Price

To introduce our remarkable soap for 10 days only, Wednesday, June 19, to Saturday, June 29, inclusive, we will sell our regular 10c cake of

PURE CASTILE OLIVE OIL SOAP For 5c a Cake

No more than 5 cakes to a customer. Don't fail to take advantage of the special offer. You will be delighted with the soap. As a skin and hair tonic and shampoo, it has no equal. Try it and be convinced.

Nassour's Lace Store 31 S. Tejon St.

KODAK and CAMERA SUPPLIES

of every description. A new lot of films just arrived. Tourists, stop at the corner drug store and get camera supplies.

The Store With the Yellow Front

The COLORADO SPRINGS DRUG CO. Corner Tejon and Huertano.

THE HUB

Women's and Misses' Department, Second Floor.

Our Big Spring Clearance Sale of Women's Garments Begins Monday Tailored Suits



Formerly \$30, \$32.50 and \$35 Suits

Choice of our entire suit stock that formerly sold up to \$35.00. Suits smartly tailored from the choicest spring and summer weaves in a large range of colors. We are determined that there shall not be a single one left on our racks consequently this price, which is away under cost, choice.



\$15

Silk and Serge Dresses 1/2 Price

Dresses of fine serges, taffetas, messalines and foulards. Our entire stock included in this sale. A big range of sizes and colors. Price range from \$20.00 and up to \$45.00. All.

Lingerie Dresses of Rare Beauty at One Half Price

Exquisite creations of sheer lawns, voiles, marquisettes, flouncings, tucks and laces wonderful variety! A showing of fashionable summer frocks that will arouse keenest enthusiasm among well-dressed women. Dresses from \$12.50 and up to \$45.00 included in this sale, at 1/2 Price.

THE NEW RUXTON Dining Room Opens Today

Everything New, Clean and Up-to-Date

Phone Hyland 44

The New Ruxton Hotel

Manitou, Colo.

We Have More Kinds of Fresh Fruit Pies Than Any Other Restaurant in Colorado

Silver Grill Cafe

Personel Mention

Dr. D. J. Seelye has returned from a month's visit in New York.

Mrs. Caroline M. Gowan has removed from 130, Cheyenne avenue to 501 North Weber street.

Mrs. J. H. Hines has returned from a week's visit with Denver friends.

George M. Smith of the Kansas City Post is the guest of Mrs. A. Gustin while here for a few days.

Mrs. W. M. Vance, 129 Wood avenue, left last Friday for a three weeks' visit at her home in West Virginia.

The Misses Julia and Mabel Rustin have gone to Victoria, B. C. for the summer, and will spend next winter in California.

Mr. and Mrs. David Elliot, 28 East Columbia street, are entertaining their niece, Miss Helene Stidger, of Denver.

Ralph Collins, Sr., and daughter, of Maryborough, Ill., arrived here yesterday for their eighth summer visit in this city.

An automobile party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Norwood and family and Mrs. Busby and family, all of Longwood, Tex., are spending a week in the Pikes Peak region as the guests

arrived in Colorado Springs yesterday for a visit with their parents. Both have just received discharges from the army. Frank serving three years in the Philippines, and Arthur being three years with the coast defense at Fort Stephens, Ore.

"China Jim," who is on an extended visit to his native land, has written to friends here announcing that he has given \$1,000 toward the endowment fund of a school in China, in which he has placed his son.

A number of San Francisco friends of Mrs. Samuel Garvin were on the official train of the California delegates to the Democratic national convention, and while they were in the city Mr. Garvin entertained them with an automobile drive around the scenic attractions of the region and at an informal luncheon at the Acacia hotel.

Isidor Polant will leave Colorado Springs tonight with his young son, Victor, for New York, where he will spend his summer vacation in Colorado Springs. He is well known here, and received the degree of bachelor of arts and master of arts from Colorado college. Two years ago he received a call as rabbi in this city, officiating in that capacity for about a year. His thesis on theology, written for Colorado college, attracted considerable attention. The Rev. Mr. Maurice, who was formerly of Cincinnati, O., is a graduate of the Hebrew Union college of that city.

The Rev. Maurice M. Mazure, who recently was elected rabbi of Mt. Sinai congregation, Sioux City, Ia., will spend his summer vacation in Colorado Springs. He is well known here, and received the degree of bachelor of arts and master of arts from Colorado college. Two years ago he received a call as rabbi in this city, officiating in that capacity for about a year. His thesis on theology, written for Colorado college, attracted considerable attention. The Rev. Mr. Maurice, who was formerly of Cincinnati, O., is a graduate of the Hebrew Union college of that city.

Dr. W. W. Cusley and daughter, Eunice, will leave tomorrow for California, where they will spend the summer.

Miss Ruth Aiken accompanied Miss Ruth Bonty, yesterday, when she returned to her home in Manhattan, and will be her guest for a week.

Mrs. T. Ernest Noveck and her infant daughter, Margaret Jane, who have been at the Glenside sanatorium, are now at their home, 815 West Buchanan street.

Mrs. A. G. Hopkins, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Prudence Zohrist, and other relatives and friends here for the last week, returned to her home in Casper, Wyo., yesterday.

The Rev. and Mrs. Gibson Bell and Miss Eleanor M. Cohen of St. Stephens school, Austin Bluffs, are entertaining Miss Katherine Hobart Hare of Philadelphia.

Miss Elizabeth D. Wheeler, daughter of Mrs. Gibson Bell of Austin Bluffs, arrived here last week, accompanied by Miss Mary E. Shepard of Philadelphia. They will spend several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Bell.

Mrs. P. J. Flannery, who, with her little son, Ambrose, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. D. A. Dill, leaving today for her home in London, Canada. Mrs. Dill and daughter, Alma, will accompany her to remain for the summer.

Frank H. and Arthur L. Gowan, sons of Justice W. H. Gowan of this city,

BUYS E. W. KENT HOME

Berne H. Hopkins Purchases Residence Through Firm of Willis, Spackman & Kent

Berne H. Hopkins, a well known local business man and a stockholder in the Mid West Oil company, yesterday purchased the E. W. Kent residence at the corner of Casamille street and Wood avenue, where he will take up his residence. The dwelling is modern and with its site is a valuable piece of property in the best section of the city. The deal was made through Willis, Spackman and Kent.

NEW FIRM GETS CONTRACT

The Princess theater is to have the most modern system of plumbing and heating in this city. The firm of McCarthy & Crandall, located at 320 N. Tejon, has secured the contract and will finish this part of the work about July 10.

G. H. KESTER RETURNS

G. H. Kester, who has been in Denver for some time and for many years a resident of this city, during a part of which time he was a member of the firm of Whitaker-Kester Shoe Co., has returned to this city to be permanently associated with the Wolff shoe Co. Mr. Kester is a young man of wide acquaintance and extensive shoe experience and his many friends and patrons will be glad to see him in his new position at the Wolff store.

Societies and Clubs

E. E. R. S. Lodge No. 122 will hold its annual picnic in North Cheyenne canon, Sunday, July 1, meeting at the Stratton park pavilion at 10 o'clock. Each member is requested to bring a friend.

SENATOR BORAH ILL

CHICAGO, June 22.—Senator Borah, one of the warrior heroes of the Roosevelt side up to the time the question of a bolt became uppermost, has been laid low and forced to retire from the thick of the fray in a most ignominious fashion by a slight attack of tonsillitis.

He has been one of the most popular of the convention orators. He is not a delegate to the convention, but has followed its activity closely until today.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever

DR. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier. Removes skin blemishes, pimples, freckles, and every blemish. It is the best skin treatment for beauty and health. It is sold by all druggists and beauty parlors.

E. A. Scott of Waverly, N. Y., national president of the National Protective Legion, and Dr. J. M. Sattler of Denver, state organizer, arrived here Friday to attend a meeting of the Columbian legion. A class of candidates was initiated and the visiting president spoke on life insurance. After the meeting refreshments were served and a singing party was organized. This legion meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in W. O. W. hall.

Y. W. C. A. CLASSES ARE WELL ATTENDED

The program for the second day of the western conference of the Y. W. C. A. closed at Cascade last night, with about 300 delegates present.

The conference yesterday consisted of Bible and mission study classes, with short addresses by Arthur Holt, Miss Edith Terry and Miss Helen Thomas. At 4 p. m. a reception was tendered to all the delegates to give them a chance to get acquainted, meet old friends and make new ones.

Arthur Holt, a Colorado college graduate, in charge of the discussion of the rural problem, assisted by Miss Edith Terry of New York, connected with the immigration bureau there, who had charge of the study of the immigrant girls' needs. The two subjects were strongly allied, and received much attention.

The four Bible study classes are in charge of President H. C. Campbell of Emporia college, Emporia, Kan.; Prof. Lindsay Longaker of the Ollis Theological school of Denver; Miss Harriet Boutelle of Boston and Mrs. J. J. Runyan of Albuquerque, N. M.

Other classes: Among the mission study classes, Miss Frances Cross lead a class on India, and Miss Mary Kerr, on Japan, both young women having been secretaries of Y. W. C. A. organizations in those countries. Dr. Wallace Payne of Kansas university spoke on the Chinese revolution, giving the latest facts. The Mormon problem was in charge of the Rev. Bruce Kinney of Topeka. He used his own book on the subject for text matter.

Miss Helen Thomas of the national board in New York spoke on the platform at the meeting last night. All during the conference, Wilbur R. Smith, prominent in the student volunteer movement for foreign missions, will confer with classes and with individuals who are expecting to take up mission work.

The program today includes services morning and evening, the Rev. E. E. Goshen of Salt Lake City officiating, and a denominational service in the afternoon. At the afternoon meeting the delegates were seated in small bodies, each representing one denomination, and representatives of the board of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society will talk to the various meetings.

Among the delegates who arrived in Cascade yesterday were a number of Colorado college students. This college is the best represented in the conference.

PRUDENTIAL INS. HEAD PRAISES COLO. SPRINGS

That Colorado Springs is an ideal place for conventions, regardless of the season, was shown in several statements made last night by Forrest T. Dryden of New York city, president of the Prudential Life Insurance company, who has been in this city attending the 100,000 league of the company. He said:

"Colorado Springs, situated as it is right on the edge of the Rockies and surrounded by attractions of all a different nature and all with never-ending interest to the tourist, is an ideal convention city. Of course, our convention was small, representing only one branch of our agents—those who write the big contracts—but we had a larger attendance here than ever before. Our last meeting was held in St. Augustine, Fla., and the one preceding on the St. Lawrence river, but neither of these was nearly so large as the present one. Our meeting was purely for business, but all of our delegates found ample time to visit, practical every attraction in the region and they are more than pleased with them."

"I was out here four years ago, so the scenery is not new to me, but it is just as attractive to me as on my former visit. Almost as soon as I arrived I went out to the canons—one of my favorite haunts in the Pikes Peak region. During my stay here I have made almost all the trips. The Crystal Park auto road has been constructed since I was here last, and I can honestly say it is the best trip of its kind that I ever took."

"The road is a triumph of engineering skill, and unlike other roads of its kind, it is so constructed that an open view of the plains can be had at almost any point."

Mr. Dryden was especially enthusiastic over the treatment received at the hands of all local people with whom he came into contact. The hotel and attraction men were most courteous.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We wish to announce that the Electro Plating Plant, formerly owned and operated by the Dodge Manufacturing company, has been purchased, cleaned and refitted by Western Plating and Electroplating company, and that we are prepared to successfully handle all metallic plating, bronzing, oxidizing, etc. And will also continue the manufacture and repair of electric fixtures, shades, brass goods, auto lamps, wind shields, etc. All work will be guaranteed and prices made reasonable. Information and prices cheerfully submitted. WESTERN PLATING AND MANUFACTURING CO. 15 S. Cascade Ave. Phone Main 1435

Deaths and Funerals

The funeral of Charles W. Goodman, aged 54, who died at a local hospital Friday morning, will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, from St. Mary's church. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

The funeral of Dr. J. C. Brubaker, 1802 Colorado avenue, will be held tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock from the undertaking rooms of Fairley & Law.

Mrs. Emily J. Corkins died of her home, 4713 Ash street, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. She was nearly 85 years old. The funeral will be held from the residence, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

There is no real need of anyone being troubled with constipation. Chamberlain's Tablets will cause an agreeable movement of the bowels without any unpleasant effect. Give them a trial. For sale by all dealers.

"THE BURNS" MONDAY NIGHT "The Fortune Hunter"

"Best Play of the Century" Boston Transcript
MAY COLE DUNCAN
JUSTINA WAYNE
AND METROPOLITAN CAST

NIGHT PRICES	
Parquet	75c
Dress Circle	50c
First Three Rows Balcony	50c
Parquet	50c
Entire Balcony	25c
Remainder Balcony	35c
Gallery	25c
Night Curtain, 8:30 Sharp	
TUESDAY-SATURDAY MATINEES	
Dress Circle	35c
Afternoon Curtain, 2:30 sharp	
TELEPHONE MAIN 200	
Week July 1 "THE LILY" Belasco's Great Success	

The SAVOY THEATER

Vaudeville and Pictures

116 NORTH TEJON STREET

PROGRAM—MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

MAY & BROWN FRANCES ARCHER

In Music, Comedy and Song THE REWARD OF VALOR—(American)

"HOW THE RANGER WAS CURED"—(Nestor)

"THE MARRIAGE GAME"—(Majestic)

FOUR SHOWS DAILY. ADMISSION, 10c; CHILDREN, 5c

DAILY DOINGS IMPROVED IN FORM AND CONTENTS

With this week's issue of "Daily Doings," the official guide of the Pikes Peak region, a new cover, picturing mountain scenery and highways, has been adopted. A birdseye view map of the region is also added with this issue.

"Daily Doings" is issued by the Western Advertising agency, acting as publisher, agents for the Chamber of Commerce. It is published every Saturday and contains a host of valuable information. In addition to its added value to tourist and resident alike, the publication is much more attractive typographically than last year.

A sprained ankle may, as a rule, be cured in from three to four days by applying Chamberlain's Liniment and observing the directions with each bottle. For sale by all dealers.

News of Local Courts

A jury in the district court yesterday brought in a verdict in favor of the defendant in the case of Jacob Hansen against Mrs. Anna M. Hansen for \$10,000 for malicious prosecution. Hansen complained that the defendant caused his arrest in a charge of embezzlement and that the complaint was malicious. The jury in the case of Hans Hansen, son of Jacob Hansen, against A. G. Stanforth for alienation of his wife's affections, returned a verdict for the plaintiff awarding \$1 damages.

Wesley Edwards, colored, was arrested yesterday on a complaint from Justice Gowdy's court, sworn out by Lulu Thompson, colored, charging him with assault and battery. The case will be tried at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Justice Dunnington yesterday dismissed the case of George Piers Brokaw against George Sharer, charged with malicious mischief. Brokaw alleged that Sharer cut down a number of vines on the property of his father, Theodore P. Brokaw, 305 East Cammaron street.

John Forsberg yesterday filed a motion demand suit in the county court against Daniel Sullivan and E. Schoning. Forsberg asks judgment of \$15.00 for work and blacksmithing alleged to have been done for the defendants.

Easy to Get Rid of Corns THIS Way

"GETS-IT" the New Corn Cure. Guaranteed.



"Corns Gone! GETS-IT GOT 'EM!" "GETS-IT" is the new-plan corn cure that will surely surprise you the very first time you use it. It is so simple, painless, quick and sure in its action. It shrivels up the corn, wart, callosity or bunion, separates them from the true flesh, the corn comes off, and there you are with feet that feel positively glorious, corn-free once more as they used to be in your "barefoot days." The most remarkable feature is that "GETS-IT" does not harm or burn the healthy flesh as other preparations do. It is as safe as water. No raw, bleeding, festering or salver. "GETS-IT" is sold at drug stores at 25c a bottle, or sent on receipt of price by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.

WILLIAMS FAMOUS JUBILEE SINGERS!

The best in Plantation Songs and Melodies Hear Them! First Methodist Church Tuesday, June 25



BUTTER What everybody wants but not everybody sells it. Ask your grocer for Purity Butter. Made by SANITARY DAIRY CO.

AUTO CLIMBS WALK AND BUMPS INTO POSTOFFICE

A seven-passenger automobile, belonging to C. F. Aldrich, a local monument manufacturer, figured in a collision with the postoffice building yesterday morning, with no damage to the granite structure and slight injury to the auto. The car plunged across the 24-foot sidewalk, through a wire fence, across the lawn and into the building. Aldrich and a friend were in the car at the time of the accident and the latter was driving. He was inexperienced and lost control of the machine just after starting the engine. He pressed his foot on the lever which threw the friction drive mechanism into contact, thinking he was putting on the brake. The car tilted against the sidewalk and promptly crashed against the granite postoffice wall with a crash after going by a few feet, two persons were thrown out, but without breaking either.

VISITING NURSE ASSN. REMOVES ITS QUARTERS

The Colorado Springs Visiting Nurse association has removed its quarters from the Hagerman building to 125 North Nevada avenue. All business is now being transacted from that place, and telephone Main 1015 has been installed. The new quarters, just south of the First Presbyterian church, are well chosen. The location is central and quiet, and there is plenty of room for the diet kitchen, superintendent's office and residence, and rooms for general board and committee meetings. The association will furnish a nurse free to all who are in need, although it expects a small fee from those who are able to pay. Its nurses now pay daily visits to about 150 cases, 50 of which are tubercular. It maintains a loan closet to give out bedding, linen, clothes, invalid chairs and tables. Miss O. A. Chapman, formerly of New York city, is in charge of the quarters as superintendent. She has had extensive experience, especially with the Henry Street settlement before coming here. There are two nurses under her, one a specialist in tubercular cases. The association offers nurses from Bethel hospital and Glenside sanatorium training in district nursing.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for
Chichester's Diamond Brand
Pills. Red and Gold wrapper.
Take one when you feel
uneasy. Ask for CHICHESTER'S
DIAMOND BRAND PILLS. For
sale by all Druggists. Sold
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Cool, attractive grays and blues, a few browns and some Scotchy rough effects.

Shoulders slightly narrower than most shoulders, you see in the coats, and therefore closer to the style call of the day. These we have among our fresh season's styles from the world's greatest master tailors. They are tailored in a manner that cannot be equalled.

Take particular notice of the fitting and drape when you try on.

And try on this week.

\$15, \$18, \$20 and \$25.

Perkins Shearer & Co.

SPRINGS VIOLINIST COMMITTS SUICIDE

William Berryhill, aged 36, a violinist at this city, committed suicide at his home, 821 East Tenth street, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself through the head with a .22-caliber revolver. The cause is given as despondency and mental derangement, due to illness.

When the suicide took place, Mrs. Berryhill and her son, Clyde, aged 17, were in the back yard of their home, the boy cleaning his motorcycle and his mother watching him. They heard a report similar to that of a firecracker, and rushed into the house. They found Mr. Berryhill lying face down in a closet in his bedroom, a bullet having entered his head. The bullet entered just back of the right temple and left his head in a similar position on the left side, lodging in the wall.

In addition to his wife, Mrs. Catherine Berryhill, and son, Clyde, Mr. Berryhill is survived by another son, Robert, aged 22. The family came to Colorado Springs from Fort Collins three years ago.

The body tomorrow will be taken back to Fort Collins, the home of Mr. Berryhill's parents. No inquest will be held.



THE REV. R. R. ADAMS, Pastor Asbury Methodist Church, This City, and Recently Elected President Colorado Sunday School Association.

He is probably the youngest president of the association in its 32 years' existence. Mr. Adams is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Denver university and the Hill School of Theology, Denver. For seven years he served as pastor in Denver churches, and also has been pastor in Gunnison and Pueblo.

TUBERCULAR PAVILION TO BE OPENED ON THURSDAY

The Children's tubercular pavilion, just erected upon the property of Bethel, through subscriptions and to be maintained by the children's board, committee of the Asbury Sunday school association, will be opened next Thursday afternoon with a reception from 2:30 to 6:30 o'clock. The public is invited.

The committee of arrangements consists of Mrs. Alfred H. Hunt, chairman; Mrs. T. A. Waldo, Mrs. Alfred A. Blackman, and Mrs. John G. Shields. The pavilion contains 12 beds and was built as nearly as practicable in outdoor style, at an expense of \$2,500. It will be used for therapeutic work.

Thursday afternoon the guests will be received by Mrs. William A. O'Connell, Mrs. D. E. Mayhew, Mrs. Frederick M. P. Taylor, Mrs. James P. Burns and Miss Florence E. Standish.

Among those staying at Sunnyside are C. A. Head and family of Montclair, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Christian Palmer and family of St. Louis; Mrs. Professor and Mrs. M. B. Williams and daughter of Evanston, Ill.; W. B. Porterfield and mother of Fairmount, Ill.; Mrs. Dorrestein and children and Miss Alice Taylor of New Orleans; G. H. Felton of El Paso, Tex., and Edward Joseph of Los Angeles.

Youthful, Wrinkleless Skin Easy to Have

(Elberta Reid in Woman's Tribune.)

You who desire to retain a youthful appearance will do well to make the acquaintance of the two simple, but valuable, prescriptions here given.

To make an effective wrinkle-chaser, mix an ounce of salicylic acid and a half pint of cream, or use this mixture with soap and water. This will slowly absorb the underlying wrinkles, and the wrinkles are offered. It acts wonderfully on sagging facial muscles, also, the action possessing remarkable asstringent and tonic properties.

To get rid of an aged, faded or discolored complexion, buy an ounce of common mercurochrome wax at any drug store, and apply nightly as you would cold cream, or use this mixture with soap and water. This will slowly absorb the underlying wrinkles, and the wrinkles are offered. It acts wonderfully on sagging facial muscles, also, the action possessing remarkable asstringent and tonic properties.

DENVER MAN HEADS COLORADO DENTISTS

Manitou Again Selected for
Next Convention Place.
Association Adjourns

The Colorado State Dental Association closed its twenty-sixth annual convention at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Cliff House in Manitou. The next convention also will be held at Manitou, and there was some talk of making the town a permanent meeting place for the association, but no action was taken. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Dr. H. W. LaFayette, Denver; vice president, Dr. G. V. Wilson, Colorado Springs; secretary, Dr. Charles Munroe, Boulder; treasurer, Dr. William Smalley, Denver. Dr. Smalley was elected treasurer yesterday for the twenty-fourth consecutive time, having served in that capacity since 1888.

Dr. W. W. Flura of Colorado Springs, Dr. Marjory C. Victor and Dr. J. Howell of Denver were selected to the state board of dental examiners. The other two members of the board of five will be appointed by Governor Shafroth. Other committees will be appointed later by President LaFayette. Yesterday's session opened at 10:30 in the morning with a paper on "Prevention and Early Treatment of Pyorrhea," by Dr. G. A. Wilson, of Colorado Springs. A discussion on the subject, which is the center of a great field of investigation among dentists, was led by Muller, Corlett and Max Giesack of Denver. A paper on "The Oriental Dentist and His Work in the Philippines, China and Japan," by Dr. Eugene H. Warner of Denver, was the last on the program. Reports of various committees followed and the election and installation of officers occupied the remainder of the time before adjournment. Most of the delegates left for their homes last night.

TURN IN PETITIONS

All who have been circulating the Home Rule amendment petitions are requested to bring them either to the city clerk's office in the city hall or to the Direct Legislation league headquarters in the Bennett building, before 3 o'clock tomorrow (Monday) afternoon.

DR. WELSH BROUGHT BACK

Dr. E. D. Welsh of this city, who was arrested in Albuquerque, N. M., at the request of the local authorities for alleged bigamy and perjury, was brought back to Colorado Springs yesterday by Detective Raulbach and Deputy District Attorney Burns.

It is alleged that Welsh married his second wife before he was divorced from his first, and that when he secured his second license he swore he had never been married. Welsh did not seem to be disturbed in the least by his arrest, when taken to the county jail yesterday afternoon, but he refused to talk on his case.

Justice Cunningham fixed Welsh's bond at \$1,000 yesterday afternoon, but signers were not secured last night.

TRY PAVING EXPERIMENT

The city and the Stratton estate soon will lay an experimental block of paving on Nevada avenue, between Pike's Peak avenue and Huerfano, which will be on the nature of both macadam and asphalt, called by the city officials "asphalt macadam."

The paving will consist of a layer of crushed rock mixed with asphalt, over which will be spread a thin covering of paving oil, which has a heavy asphalt base. The idea is to test this form of paving to see whether or not it will be practicable for paving in the outlying districts.

A Dainty Toilet Article

Every lady who desires to keep up her attractive appearance, while at the theater, attending receptions, when shopping, while traveling and on all occasions should carry in her purse a booklet of Goussard's Oriental Beauty Leaves. This is a dainty little booklet of exquisitely perfumed, powdered leaves, which are easily removed and applied to the skin. It is invaluable when the face becomes moist and flushed and is far superior to a powder put on as it does not smudge and soil the clothes.

It removes dirt, soot and grease from the face, imparting a cool, delicate bloom to the complexion. Put up in White and Pink and sent anywhere on receipt of ten cents in stamp or coin. E. T. Hopkins, 37 Great Jones St., New York.

TO GIVE BENEFIT TALK

For the benefit of the Sons of Israel fund, Ernest R. Hartner, a 14-year-old Jewish boy of Denver, who has attracted much attention throughout the state by reason of his remarkable oratory, will speak at the Sons of Israel synagogue, 417 South Cascade avenue, at 8:15 o'clock this evening, on "The Peace of Justice."

The Rev. J. Schraeder, cantor of Ohel Zedek congregation, Denver, will conduct the evening services at the synagogue.

OPEN BRIDGE BIDS

The county commissioners opened bids yesterday for the building of a bridge near Wigwag. Contracts were not awarded, action being deferred until the first of the week to allow further consideration. Ten bids in all were submitted, with a wide range between the high and low figures. The lowest bid was \$1,350 and the highest was \$4,400.

Wilbur's 50 Wool Dresses and Suits Greatly Reduced



in price for this week's selling. The suits are shown in all the accepted correct styles in a big variety of cloths—plains, fancies, mixtures, checks, stripes, etc., in a full range of light, medium and dark effects. Workmanship and finish absolutely first class in every particular. These garments the equal of the best \$35.00, \$37.50, \$40.00, \$45.00 and \$50.00 suits on the market.

The dresses are shown in a variety of attractive styles and range of colors and effects in serges, fancy wool mixtures, stripes and novelties, and you'll find your size here in either line if you attend early in the week. Wool dresses included in this offer valued at \$27.50, \$30.00, \$35.00 and \$40.00 each and buyers choose from both lots at the one price, each,

\$17.50

If you have a place for one or two of these garments don't fail to come in early as this is one of the greatest bargain offerings we have ever presented and they'll go quickly.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

Entire stock of high class Silk Petticoats

tion of skirts embraces a great variety of plain and effects, as well as stripes, checks, Persians, changeables, iridescent, etc. Something here suitable to go with any costume, and a range of values \$7.50 to \$15.00. All to go at the low price, each

Princess Silk Slips

Closing out our entire line of \$10.00 and \$10.50 slips at \$6.85 this week. All sizes in white, light blue, pink, lilac and lavender.

6.85

Owing

to the unusually heavy business on hats to order, Miss Jungk will remain a few days longer than at first intended, leaving here the last of this week.

Novel Photograph Snapped in Pike's Peak Region



Mountain sheep caught several days ago by the camera of Attorney R. S. Ellison of this city, at the old Chautauqua grounds, near Arapahoe, Colorado City. Mr. Ellison came within 25 feet of the animal, when it leisurely turned and trotted away. It is rarely that mountain sheep come down this far from the hills.

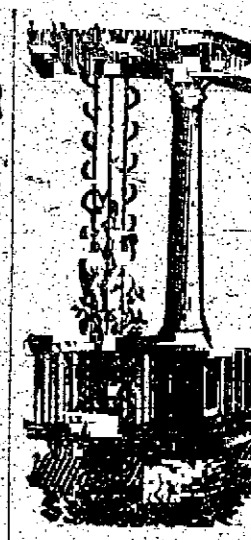
F. G. FINK'S ORCHESTRA AT MANITOU THIS YEAR

Fred G. Fink's orchestra will give the concert in the Iron Springs pavilion at Manitou again this season. A feature of the concert will be tenor solos by Lou Fink. The first concert is to be given this afternoon at 2 o'clock, with the following program:

March—"Convention City".....Allen
Overture—"Stradella".....Van Fleet
"Snow Queen" (Annoletta).....Sailer
Selection—"Little Boy Blue".....Benson
INTERMISSION, 15 MINUTES.
Prelude—"Maiden" (Collected).....Hart
Galan Melodist.....Roberts
Tenor Solo—"Mine".....Solman
Lou W. Fink
Serenade—"Les Millions d'Ariquin"
Scenes from "Ernani".....Jakobowski

AT THE Y. M. C. A.

George S. Parker, field secretary for the Methodist Sunday school union, will speak at the men's mass meeting in the lobby of the Y. M. C. A. building at 2:30 this afternoon. This meeting is free to all the men of the city. The topic for the speech is "The Measurement of a Man."



MRS. WILKINS
Structural
Iron
Machinery,
Casting and
Boiler, and
Heavy
Sheet
Metal Work
BASSALL
IRON WORKS
CO.
Colorado
Springs, Colo.

IMPROVING—Mrs. William Hills, who was injured last Sunday by an automobile driven by Dr. W. T. Guilford, is still confined to her bed. Although slightly improved, her condition is still rather serious. Her physician, Dr. Roberts Tucker, believes she will recover, although it will take some time.

Through telephone service between New York and Los Angeles is promised by November.

The Great Advantage to House Furnishers

of this important sale to close out business, can best be appreciated by a comparison of present PRICES with the REAL VALUE of the articles named. In quoting these prices, it does not mean that these articles are under priced solely to attract attention, and on sale for a few hours only, but are fair examples taken at random of EVERYTHING in the store, and the comparison made on standard conservative values.

Mahogany Colonial Four-Post Bed	Real Value \$ 75	Now \$ 49 50
Mahogany Colonial Dresser and Chiffonier	Real Value \$187	Now \$107 50
Library Suite, 3 pieces in Spanish Leather	Real Value \$ 65	Now \$ 43 50
Bookcase, Quarter-Sawn Oak	Real Value \$ 26	Now \$ 17 75
Rocker, extra large, leather, spring seat	Real Value \$10 85	Now \$ 7 75
Bedstead, white enamel, excellent style	Real Value \$ 5.75	Now \$ 3 85
Mattress, cotton felted, A. C. A. ticking, roll edge	Real Value \$ 7.75	Now \$ 5 75
Dining Table, solid oak, large round	Real Value \$ 15	Now \$ 10 85
Buffet, solid oak, swell front	Real Value \$23 50	Now \$ 16 85
Dining chair, solid oak, box seat, upholstered in leather	Real Value \$ 2.75	Now \$ 1 85

Sale continues until entire stock is disposed of. Goods will be reserved until waited by making initial payment.

The Fred S. Tucker Furniture Company

104-108 No. Tejon St.

Warehouses Nos. 110 and 122 No. Tejon St.

The Gazette Is
Delivered for
60c a Month

THE
Sinton Dairy Co.
Phone M. 442, 419 S. El Paso St.

Choice Creamery Butter
We are now producing more than Seven Hundred Gallons of MILK per day from our own herds of choice, young, healthy cows, and our customers have the assurance of a constant supply of pure and fresh milk of very high quality.

PRICES ON DAIRY PRODUCTS
Milk in Quart Bottles, 14
quarts for \$1.00
Milk in Pint Bottles, 14
quarts for 1.00
Cream, Standard, 12 pints, 90c
Cream, Whipping, 12 pints, 7c
Cream, Whipping, 12 pints, 7c
Whiskmilk, Sweet, in Quarts,
12 quarts for 1.00
Whiskmilk in Cans, per gal., 10c
Battermilk, Fresh in Quart
Bottles, 5c
Special Milk for Invalids and
Children, quart, 10c
Cottage Cheese, to order,
and call 10c

ZOO OPENS, EVEN MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN BEFORE

While storm clouds kept hundreds away from Zoo park yesterday afternoon on the occasion of its opening for the season, Owner Coughlin and his assistants prepared last night for a record-breaking gathering at the popular resort today, which in reality will mark the formal opening of the park.

There were hundreds of visitors at the park yesterday, however, who were anxious to be on hand the first day to have a look at the Zoo in its new spring attire. From the entrance gate, just a step from the casino street car line, to the farthest corner of the Zoo territory, everything is sparkling and new, for a big force of men has been at work for the last month housecleaning and painting.

The roller coaster, which has been rebuilt and repainted, was a popular place yesterday afternoon, and attendance there were busy all the time handling the crowds. Others flocked to the electric swing, also bright with a new coat of paint and fitted out with new earlarks. The old mill, Buster Brown, with half a score of new amusement features, the penny arcade, with a complete series of up-to-date pictures and devices, the miniature railway, the skating rink and bathing pools all came in for a liberal share of patronage.

At the skating rink the floor has been practically relaid and smoothed over, new skates have been provided and the military band organ plays all the latest music. The bathing pools, which proved a popular attraction last summer, were completely gone over and enlarged for this year. The cold plunge now measures 200x125 feet, with the pool of warm water covers an area of 135x45 feet. As was the case last summer, special days will be set aside for ladies' exclusive bathing. Ladies' day at the Zoo will again be observed every Thursday, when ladies and children will be admitted free, and other features probably will be announced later.

The entire Zoo with its improved buildings and grounds, additional features, powers and new amusement features, presented a pretty picture yesterday, and with fair weather today the management looks for a big crowd of visitors.

Colorado City DEPARTMENT

COLORADO CITY NEWS NOTES

Miss Fern Little is ill at her home.

Johnson, Dentist, Exchange Bank Bldg.

For good coal, quick, call W. 33, C. M. Sherman.

Justice Bryan went to Denver yesterday.

L. N. Maxwell has returned from Cripple Creek, where he spent the last week.

The new garage on Colorado avenue between Third and Fourth streets is nearly completed.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jackson of Broomfield, Colo., are visiting their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson.

Albert East of South Bend, Ind., who is stopping at the National hotel, will probably spend the summer in Colorado City.

William G. Honper, who has been attending the Northwestern university Dental college at Chicago, has returned to this city.

Ray Meyer is to take the clerkship which Miss Grace Anna Corcoran has held in the postoffice. He has returned from New Mexico.

Miss Bee Oliver of Los Angeles, Cal., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Benedict for the last week, returned to her home Friday.

The new fire alarm boxes have been installed at the intersections of Eleventh street and Lincoln avenue, and Manitou road and Gypsum avenue.

Two speeders were fined \$5 and costs each for police court Friday, and two

DON'T FEAR SUNBURN



CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment will care for your skin. No other emollients do so much to clear the skin of sunburn, heat rashes, redness and roughness, and do it so quickly and economically.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment sent free to those who will send for it. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 38, Boston, Mass. Tender face and skin in comfort with Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Liberal sample free.

June Linen and Hotel Supply Sale Continues Tomorrow

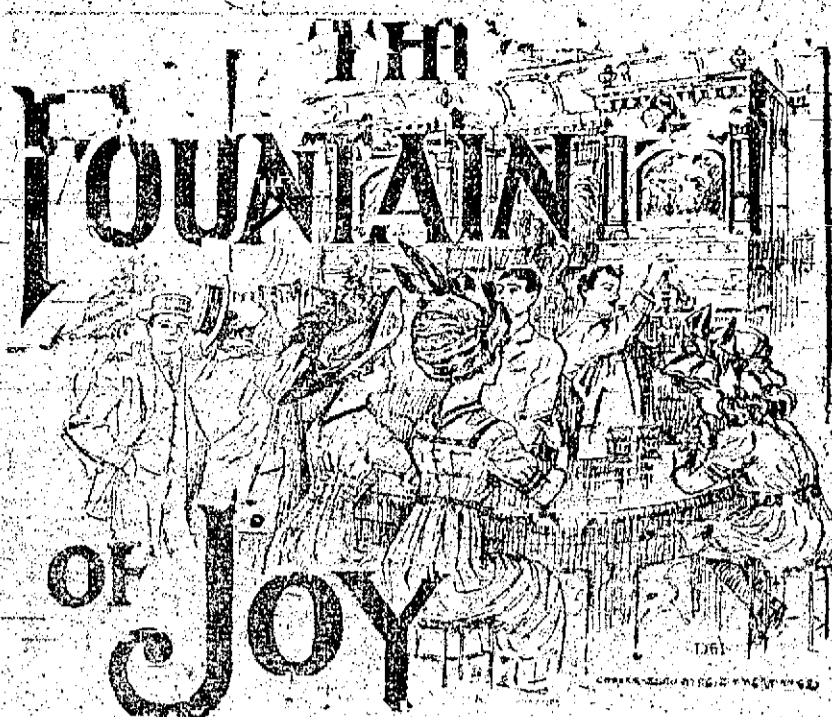
Big Varieties, Choice Goods and Better Values Than Ever

Sheets, Pillow Cases, Pillows

51x90 "Hercules" bed-sheets, made of heavy quality of muslin, with out seam, regular quality, special tomorrow. 60c
42x66-inch pillow cases, with 2-inch hem, good quality, each. 11c
24-inch bed pillows, size 18x7 1/2 inches, covered with A. C. A. ticking, a guaranteed feather pillow, sold regular for \$2.25 pair. Tomorrow, pair. 95c
50-inch Roman striped drapery goods, suitable for pictures and cover covers, special for tomorrow, per yard. 25c

Specials in Hosiery and Underwear

Ladies' foot length silk hose, with high-spliced double heel and double sole and toe, in black and white, sizes 8 to 10. Tomorrow, per pair. 35c, or 3 pair for \$1.00
Men's pure silk hose, with double heel and toe, in black only, sizes 10 to 11. Tomorrow, per pair. 35c, or 3 pair for \$1.00
Children's fancy checked and striped top half hose, assorted colors, sizes 8 to 12. Tomorrow, per pair. 18c and 25c
Men's pure silk union suits, with short sleeves and knee length, sizes 34 to 44 regular. 75c. Tomorrow, per garment. 55c
Ladies' silk union suits, with low neck and no sleeves, umbrellas and 11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-



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THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Forecast: Colorado—local showers Sunday and Monday.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado college weather bureau for the 21 hours ending at 10 a. m.
Temperature at 6 a. m. 54°
Temperature at 12 m. 62°
Temperature at 6 p. m. 68°
Temperature at 10 p. m. 64°
Relative humidity at 6 a. m. 74%
Relative humidity at 12 m. 68%
Relative humidity at 6 p. m. 62%
Relative humidity at 10 p. m. 68%
Direction and force of wind at 6 a. m. light S. by E.
Direction and force of wind at 12 m. light S. by E.
Direction and force of wind at 6 p. m. light S. by E.
Direction and force of wind at 10 p. m. light S. by E.
Precipitation in inches. .00

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HILMORE Plumbing, Phone 1534.
DINER and **STEER** dishes to order. Convent.
WILLIAMS L. PHILIP, SINGER, 2400 N. Tejon St. at First Methodist church.
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HAVE your auto insured at Stock's, 1000 N. Nevada, 2nd floor, 2nd door from corner.
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Daily News

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Correction

The new telephone books locate this company in Colorado City, which is an error. We are still foot of Tenth Street, Colorado Springs.

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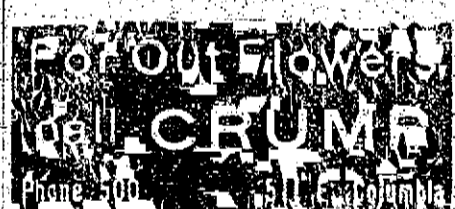
MCCARTHY & CRANDALL
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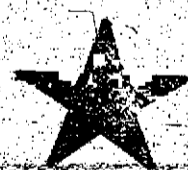
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**The BENNET-SHELLENBERGER
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REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND LOANS
5 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE

10

Star Players Who Are Tied With Tail Enders

CLIMATE WILL NOT BOTHER AMERICANS

**ZOOZ AND MAY TEAM
TODAY AT 2 O'CLOCK**

The teams will line up about in this fashion:

1st. Fowler, 1b; Gail, c; Hastings, p. rf; Weidenstul, 2b; Geiser, 3b; Fitzmorris, lf; McCarter, ss; Van Stone, Siggins, rf; p. Dixon, c.

Max - Ransom, rf; Wenckoff, ss; McKeown, lf; Gail, c; Hastings, p.

2nd. Gail, c; Hastings, p; Henderson, c; Padgett, Carson, rf.

On the 12th inst. the teams were a weak member in the gardens, and, according to the report, Clarke is practicing in the mornings with his team, trying to get into better condition. When Clarke retired this spring he said it was forever.

In England there is a hawk which is very cheap and has been found in some with coal.

T. G. POTTER
Dealer In
MOTORCYCLES and BICYCLES
Exclusive Agent for
"Yale" Motorcycles.
Full Line of Sundries.
First-Class Repairing.
17 EAST KIOWA STREET

Springs Golf club, yesterday afternoon		
The following scores were returned:		
T. W. Gaines	2	Gow
B. H. Hall	2	"
H. Q. Brown	3	"
E. M. P. Taylor	4	"
T. R. Newbold	4	"
J. F. Hubbell	4	"
W. K. Jewett	5	"
Reveries Tucker	5	"
G. G. Graham	7	"

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 22.—With the big intermediate regatta about one week away, the crews are putting in their last days in hard training. Early next week the tapering process will begin and the men will be let down to just enough work to hold their form. Columbia's stock is steadily climbing and experts figure that the New York eight will go into the big varsity race as even favorites with Cornell. Slobion is back at his place in the Windsor shell. Time trials were again on the program for today.


43

the man who own

Billy Papke, the Illinois thunderbolt, fights Marcel Moreau, in Paris next Saturday night. Papke went across expecting to meet Georges Carpentier first, but the latter developed stomach trouble, and only for Moreau's willingness to minkie with the Thunderbolt, Papke would have had his long trip for nothing. The match is for 75,000 francs, about \$15,000, and of this purse Papke is guaranteed a good share. The weights will be 160 pounds at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. G. in Paris, they still call him, the middleweight champion, because Katchel is dead, and no one has licked the Kentucky juv. at the middleweight limit since. Papke will not return to the States until fall, when he hopes to make a new start. **FRANK CARPENTIER**, another tough party, is in Paris after the same thing for which Papke is gunning—plenty of money, and a match with Carpentier. French papers are boosting Papke for the bout, however, and indications are that he will beat Klaus to it.

COLTS GO TO FOUNTAIN

Clayton's Colts, one of the teams in the newly organized city baseball league, will go to Fountain this afternoon to play the Fountain Superbas. The team, probably will line up in the following order: Scott, c; Carter, 1b; Crosby, 2b; Williams, 3b; Long, ss; Dukes, rf; Tillman, lf; Wampler, cf; Clayton and Pleisick, p.

[illegible]

**1913,
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Success

Card "48" Line

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passengers and

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Colorado

one

RUMORS THAT FRED CLARKE-
- WILL GET INTO THE GAME

PITTSBURGH, June 22.—Reports are flying thick and fast here that Fred Clarke may return to the Pirate outfield. Of course, the manager denies the rumor, but Clarke's presence in the game undoubtedly would put mor-

Confidence into the team. Carey is the weak member in the gardens, and, according to the report, Clarke is practicing in the mornings with his team trying to get back into condition. When Clarke retired this spring he said it was forever.

Valued at \$50,000

Marty O'Toole, the South Farmington barn boy with the Pittsburgh Pirates known the country over as the \$25,000 beauty, is one of the most heavily insured players on the diamond today. O'Toole is insured for \$35,000 and he intends to increase this amount at least \$15,000 before the season is over.

O'Toole, when he was bought by the Pirates from St. Paul, was at once insured by Barney Dreyfus, president of the Pittsburgh National League club, for \$25,000, in order to safeguard his investment of \$22,500 which he paid for the softball wonder.

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Dealer In
MOTORCYCLES and BICYCLES
Exclusive Agent for
"Yale" Motorcycles.
Full Line of Sundries.
First-Class Repairing.
17 EAST KIOWA STREET

GAUSS AND NEWBOLD TIE IN SWEEPSTAKE

T. W. Gauss and B. H. Hall tie
two down, in the 18-hole bogey hand
cap sweepstakes at the Colorado

Springs Golf club, yesterday afternoon.		
The following scores were returned:		
T. W. Gaues	2	Gow
B. H. Hall	2	"
H. Q. Brown	3	"
E. M. P. Taylor	4	"
T. R. Newbold	4	"
J. F. Hubbell	4	"
W. K. Jewett	5	"
Reveries Tucker	5	"
G. G. Graham	7	"

MacF

Denver

43

DISSEMINATION OF THE NEWS OF THE

Farland-East Auto

1618 Glenarm Street

the man who own

THE

Company

Colorado

one

THE PRIDE OF PUERLO

24 N. Nevada Ave.



Summer Wash Goods

No Better Time to Supply Your Needs in Pretty Summer Materials Than Now at Our

June Sale of Wash Goods

Monday we invite all our customers to visit our wash goods department and reap bountifully of the many good bargains the June sale is offering. Here we quote four splendid bargains and there are many more just as good.

85c Marquisette, 34c

Bordered Marquisette, 44 inches wide, gray, pink, blue and lavender borders, selling regular at 85c yard, to close out at, per yard **33c**

85c Voiles, 33c

Silk Striped Voiles, in pink, blue, lavender and tan, 33 inches wide, selling regular at 85c yard, to close out at, per yard **33c**

\$1.25 Voiles, 68c

Bordered Voiles, 44 inches wide, colors gray, pink, blue, lavender and black, all with self-colored border, selling regular \$1.25 yard, to close out at, per yard **68c**

35c and 50c Voiles, 17c

Voiles in stripes and checks, in all the wanted colors, 24 to 27 inches wide, selling regular at 35c and 50c yard, to close out at, per yard **17c**

Special Prices on Children's Ready to Wear

Children's department, second floor, is offering some exceptionally good bargains for this week, they should prove of great interest to all mothers.

Children's Straw Bonnets and Hats

One lot children's straw bonnets and hats at the following prices:

75c and 85c values for	35c
\$1.00 values for	50c
\$1.25 values for	55c
\$1.50 values for	60c
\$1.75 and \$2.00 values for	75c
\$2.50 and \$2.75 values for	\$1.00
\$4.50 and \$4.75 values for	\$2.00



Children's Coats

One lot children's wash and wool coats, in colors and white, at the following prices:

\$1.50 coats for	65c
\$2.00 coats for	85c
\$2.25 and \$2.50 coats for	\$1.00
\$3.00 coats for	\$1.25
\$3.50 coats for	\$1.50
\$4.50 coats for	\$2.00
\$5.00 coats for	\$2.00
\$5.50 coats for	\$2.25
\$6.75 coats for	\$2.75
\$9.75 coats for	\$4.00

Children's Wash Hats

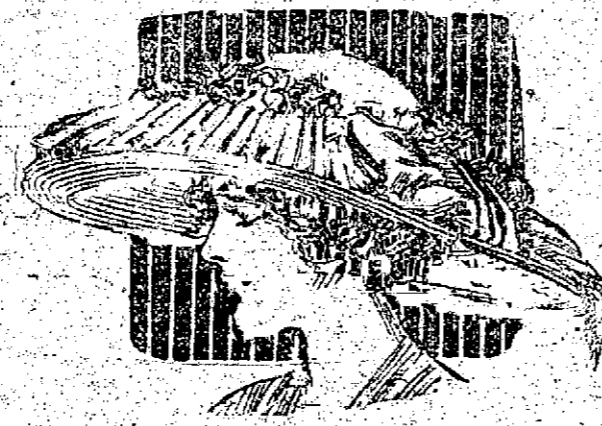
One lot of children's wash hats, in white only at the following prices:

50c hats for	10c	75c hats for	15c
60c hats for	15c	\$1.25 and \$1.50 hats for	20c

Children's Bonnets & Hats

One lot of children's bonnets and hats, in white and colors, at the following prices:

25c, 35c, 40c and 50c values for	10c
All \$1.00 values for	25c



Important Sale of Millinery

Important because it's a sale of strictly high class millinery, the season's very best creations are concerned.

\$35.00 to \$70.00 Hats for \$12.00

This is a very attractive lot of this season's most beautiful hats, the remaining Kurzman models are included, hats suitable for any occasion, \$35.00 to \$70.00 values, for **\$12.00**

\$20.00 to \$32.50 Hats for \$7.50

These hats are made of Milan braids, in blacks, whites and colors, in large, medium and small shapes and all of the newest trimming effects, \$20.00 to \$32.50 values, for **\$7.50**

\$12.00 and \$14.00 Sailors, \$8.00

These are very handsome Milan sailors, made of very flexible braids and in large shapes, regular \$12.00 and \$14.00 values, for **\$8.00**

\$15 to \$45 Dresses for 11.50 to \$35

50 Lingerie Dresses, all from our carefully selected stocks, especially reduced for this week. Some are rather plain models trimmed with genuine hand-made Irish crochet, others are more elaborate and suitable for evening wear. They sell regularly for \$15.00 to \$45.00. Sale prices, **\$11.50 to \$35.00**

The Tieon Blouse \$5 to 6.50

The Tieon Blouse is a new idea in a shirt waist. No buttons, no hooks and eyes, just as handy as our famous Baldwin house dress, in wash and messaline silk, in good variety of light and dark colors. On sale in suit department for **\$5.00 to \$6.50**



Debrutalizing Independence Day

1911 Death Roll Only One-Third That of 1908—New Ways to Give the Day Meaning—'Barbarous Fourth' Now a Thing of the Past

By LEE F. HAMMER.

Department of Child Hygiene, Russell Sage Foundation.

Exclusive Service: The Saturday Press.

John Adams is to blame for getting Fourth of July celebrations started on the wrong track. A century and a quarter ago he wrote that the day was to be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival.

It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other.

The certainly prophesied well, but the public put so much emphasis upon the "pomp and parade" as features of the anniversary that the celebration of this great American holiday soon degenerated into what has been fittingly termed "The Barbarous Fourth."

Yahkee ingenuity developed all sorts of noise-producing devices, till the Fourth soon became a time of unrestrained dissipation on the part of small boys with firecrackers, pistols, torpedoes, giant crackers and toy cannons.

Public sentiment attempted to call a halt. Nearly 40 years ago Julia Ward Howe laid out an ordinance passed in her home town forbidding the use of dangerous explosives within the city limits on Independence day. "But," she added, the mayor was a personal friend of our family and granted us

special permission to have in our back yard our usual private celebration with firecrackers, torpedoes, rockets, etc."

This incident illustrates the spirit of much of the effort made to eliminate dangerous explosives. Fourth of July celebrations. Everybody is sure that though firecrackers ought not to be allowed, an exception should be made for "me and my son John."

The progress of "The Barbarous Fourth" was consequently so slow that in 1905, more than thirty decades of effort, there was a casualty roll of 3,823 throughout the United States.

In the midst of this losing fight, a few communities to supplement prohibition decided to devise substitutes that, because of their attractiveness and appropriateness, might crowd out the undesirable features of the celebration. This plan worked well from the start.

In the spring of 1903 the department of child hygiene of the Russell Sage foundation arranged with the Playground Association of America to hold a conference of municipal representatives to consider plans for a "safer, saner, Fourth of July. Forty-five municipalities responded. The report of this conference was widely published, and 20 cities responded by organizing celebrations along the lines suggested. The result was that the casualty roll dropped from 3,823 in 1905.

Next year the American Association of Municipalities, by welfare organizations

throughout the United States. Definite programs suggested interesting things to do were printed and sent broadcast throughout the country.

Ninety-one cities planned their celebrations in accordance with the new suggestions and the casualties were reduced to 2,023. In 1911 the infection spread still further and 161 cities planned "safe and sane" celebrations. The casualty roll again dropped nearly one-half, totaling only 1,460.

As the movement spread state laws and city ordinances have been enacted and enforced with a fair degree of success, prohibiting the manufacture, sale and use of dangerous explosives in connection with the celebrations. Fireworks under proper supervision and handled by experts are still a part of most celebrations and there seems to be no good reason why this time-honored feature should not be continued. The program of the day, however, has been made up of games, parades, drills, tableaux, contests, athletic contests and pageants.

A suggestion that has worked out most satisfactorily is that of studying the history of the community in which the celebration is being planned, taking those instances that are dramatic and typical of the spirit of the day and presenting them by means of tableaux and pageants.

In large cities there has been a tendency to provide numerous district celebrations instead of one large central occasion. The public school buildings in many cities are thrown open for the coming Fourth of July the board of education in New York city will arrange celebrations in over 20 public school buildings. The principals and teachers of the vacation play grounds will be in charge of the programs. There will also be 21 athletic meets for boys and girls, special exercises at the city hall, and neighborhood celebrations in each of the 78

wardman districts throughout the city.

The plans of the Vanderburg County Sunday School Union at Greenville, Ind., for a parade, picnic, games, speeches and illuminations, are typical of what is going on all over the country. On their letterhead is printed: "The Association numbers 24 schools with 10,000 members. We believe in a safe and a beautiful patriotic celebration with no fireworks and no cup pistols to blow off fingers and put out eyes. Just a big circus kind of a day—plenty of fun for the little ones, and a day of inspiration to all."

Topeka, Kan., has conceived a plan for "A Birthday Party Given by Uncle Sam for Distinguished Guests." Among them are Miss Columbia, Boys and Girls of 16 and 81, Betty Ross, Mr. Industry, Miss Democracy and Cousin from Across the Sea.

The movement now seems to have gained sufficient headway to be carried forward by its own momentum. There is no doubt that the "Barbarous Fourth" is a thing of the past.

Although the casualties and the fire losses of Independence day have been enormous and appalling, there has been another kind of loss that we can all afford and which the "New Fourth" will do much to check. It is the loss of the opportunity that this great holiday offers for fixing in the minds of our boys and girls, and especially those who have recently come from foreign lands to make America their home, the significance of our institutions, the blessings of democracy and the responsibility and high privilege of American citizenship. A little review on these topics and a reminder of these and other of our social and civic blessings will be good for all of us.

THE GENTLE CYNIC

Many a fellow blows himself till he feels blue.

The wolf sometimes comes to the door disguised as an opportunity.

If you are going to take advice, be sure and take only what belongs to you.

If all things come to those who wait, do they come quicker by tipping the waiter?

It is quite possible for a woman to keep up with the styles and still be satisfied with last year's baby.

Everybody knows that Methuselah was the oldest man, but even the Bible is getting about the oldest woman.

Also a burnt man dreams to be better than two first.

The man who gets to the top doesn't always stay there.

It's when the hat is passed that some people don't give a damn.

A suit for damages is always on large enough to provide for shrinkage.

Some people get so used to living in the past that they hate to get up in the morning.

The license tag on an automobile may be a back number, but it isn't altogether obsolete.

The fact that a man is always interested in what he doesn't understand constitutes the chief charm of the opposite sex.

When a woman is in love she acts like a fool, but when a man is in love he isn't altogether acting.

The man who lives within his income is generally pretty well crowded for space.

The man who is seeking obscurity, might try looking in the back room at his own writing.

It's a pity the human race doesn't get a little more of the same.

There is no such thing as a free lunch.

There is no such thing as a free lunch.

There is no such thing as a free lunch.

There is no such thing as a free lunch.

There is no such thing as a free lunch.

There is no such thing as a free lunch.

There is no such thing as a free lunch.

There is no such thing as a free lunch.

AUSTRALIA, LAND OF PROMISE

Lora Dudley Found There General Prosperity

Laura Dudley Found There General Prosperity

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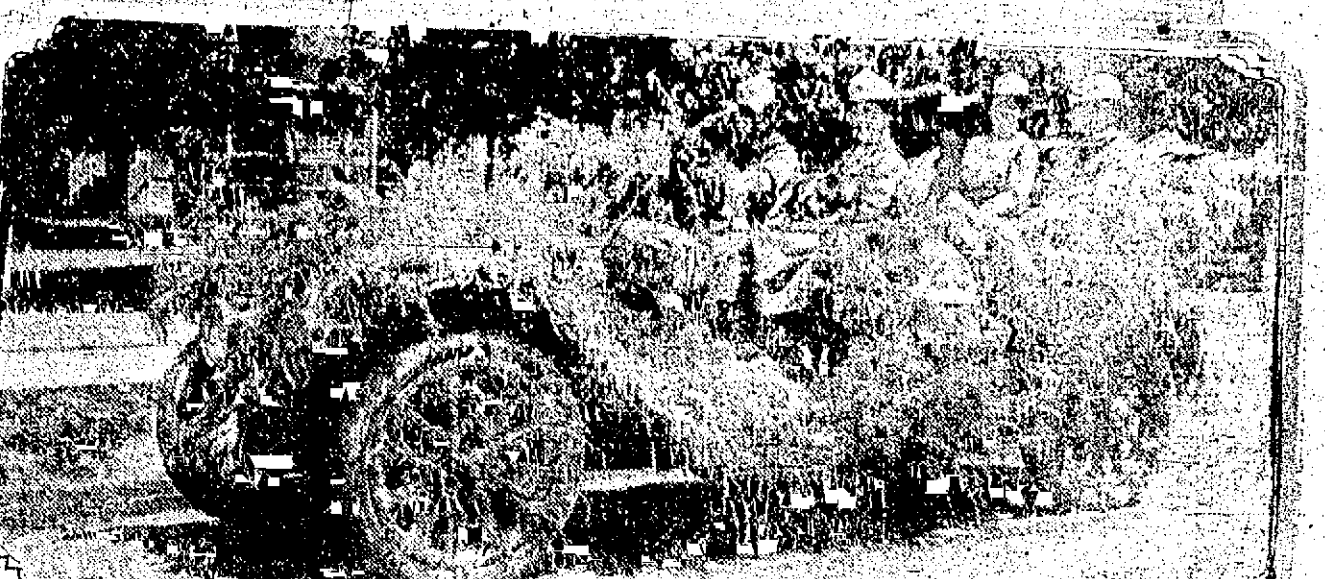
Laura Dudley Found There General Prosperity

Laura Dudley Found There General Prosperity

THE GARDEN OF THE GODS



UTE INDIANS DANCING IN THE GARDEN OF THE GODS

YOUNG UTE INDIAN
BUCK AMID THE ROCKS
IN THE GARDEN OF
THE GODS

AUTOMOBILE IN COLORADO SPRINGS CARNIVAL PARADE

HUNDREDS OF AUTOMOBILES FROM ALL OVER THE WESTERN PART OF THE
UNITED STATES IN THE GARDEN OF THE GODS DURING THE ANNUAL UTE
INDIAN SUN DANCECHIPETA,
OCTOGENARIAN
WIDOW OF
OURAY, GREATEST
OF THE UTE WARRIORS
AND A MODERN INDIAN
MAIDEN AT HER SIDEFAMILY AUTOMOBILE DECORATED FOR THE COLORADO
SPRINGS CARNIVAL PARADE, OWNED BY A WEALTHY
MEMBER OF THE ORDEE OF ELKS

FIFTY years ago four tribes of Indians held possession of all the great mountains and plains country around Pike's Peak, and kept up a continuous warfare concerning its hunting resources. It is probable that the Utes originated in the Northwest, and they were stout men. They had held the mountains as their own for hundreds of years, but on the plains were the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes. The Sioux were living in North Carolina, then first known to the whites, the Arapahoe and Cheyenne were descendants of the Algonquin and other tribes that were in New England when the whites first settled there. Gradually they had been forced out onto the great plains.

Colorado mountains sloped down onto the plains, where grazed vast herds of buffalo, antelope and white-tailed deer. In the mountains were elk, bison, little black buffalo, black-tailed deer and grouse. The plains Indians would go hunting, in the mountains, and the Utes fought them back. In the summer months, when the horses were fat, warfare raged constantly.

Beginning in the foothills, at what is known as Manitou and the Garden of the Gods, is a natural pass

into the mountains up which the Indians had a trail, clear to the "Backbone of the Continent." The whites named it the Pass and have built a railroad there to cross the mountains. Along this route the Indians constantly fought and died.

WHY SODA
SPRINGS BOIL.

Among the fantastic red rocks soda springs bubble up, charged with carbonic gases, huge fountains like those at the corner drug store, only nature makes these. The Indian superstition was that this boiling of the waters was caused by the breathing of Manitou, the Great Spirit.

Every Indian who passed that way stopped to make votive offerings to the Great Spirit, praying for favor in war or hunting, and they cast their head work and other valuable trinkets into the spring. Sometimes they came with the sick to make medicine, and drink the healing waters. Many strange rites were held amid the weird rocks in the Garden of the Gods, such as the sun dance, ghost dance and dog dance.

It was a bitter trial for the Utes to give up this sacred spot to the white men, and they have handed down traditions of it to their descendants. A small band of them still live on a reservation in the southern part of Colorado. Across the state line in

Utah is another Ute reservation occupied by the Uncompagere and White River tribes, who were sent there after the Meeker and Thornburg massacres in 1879.

Last summer a band of 25 Utes came back to the Pike's Peak region and held a "pow-wow" in the Garden of the Gods, as their ancestors had done. Among the veterans who came back were Chipeta and Buckskin, Cheyenne. The former is the widow of Ouray, most famous of western Indians, and is now a centenarian. The latter has been head war chief of the Utes since Ouray's time.

CHIPETA SAVED
HER PEOPLE.

The return of the Indians to the old scenes is to become an annual custom with them, and this summer 50 are coming. Taking advantage of this custom, the whites of the Pike's Peak region are holding an annual festival of their own, using it as a central motif. Last year the return of the Indians was timed for the fortieth anniversary of the founding of Colorado Springs. This year, the summer carnival will be held while the Indians are there, and the date is August 27 to 28.

Ouray listened to the advice of his beloved wife, Chipeta, and saved his race from a bloody war of extermination with the whites at the time of

the Meeker massacre. That is the reason why his memory is honored and Chipeta beloved. N. T. Meeker was an editorial writer on the New York Tribune and came west for Horace Greely to found the Greeley colony. It was about this time that Greely wrote his famous "Go west, young man," editorial. Later Meeker took the Indian country on White River, because he believed that he could convert and civilize the red men. They rebelled under the leadership of Chief Douglas and a bad Indian named Captain Jack, killed Meeker and all the men at the agency, took the women into captivity, and when Major Thornburg came to punish them surrounded and killed him and thirteen of the United States troops. Ouray was at his home on the Uncompagere at the time this happened, and when he heard of it he ordered the bloody work stopped and the captives turned free.

INDIANS SEE
"EAGLE MEN."

Such marvelous things as these blanket legends from the reservation has at Colorado Springs last summer. Phil D. Parmelee, the unfortunate admiral who was killed lately, was there with Turpin and they flew or danced and darted in the air as eagles. The Indians were astonished, although one would never have suspected it by their faces, and named them "Eagle Men." Brave as the red men are supposed to be, they refused invitations to go aloft. Perhaps that was only good Indian sense, for discretion, even when, sometimes is the better part of valor.

One day there was a parade in which 600 automobiles moved in the through the streets, and the Utes were a part of it. Riding in limousines, they wonder that men have filled these wild people, who still believe that the Great Spirit by

breathing makes soda bubbles in a spring. Six hundred of these parties, sparkling, shining, shrieking "devil wagons" were rushing about the streets of a beautiful modern city on a spot where the older Indians of the party had seen, some taken. The spot on which the carnival grandstand was erected, the millionaire avenue of the city, was the scene of a massacre of white men in 1863.

During the carnival this summer the Indians will see more wonderful things than ever. Among these will be a balloon race with four, or five, or six balloons in the air at one time. The Antlers hotel gives a valuable silver trophy to the winner. Perhaps the transcendental record will be broken, and maybe the big base will be drawn into the dangerous rocks of the Rocky mountains. Perhaps an Indian will be taken aloft, if any dare to.

ABORIGINALS
IN LIMOUSINES.

It is hoped to have a thousand automobiles in the parade this year, the greatest concentration of "power machines" ever seen in the country. Every summer now machine owners from Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska go across country to the mountains by the hundreds. Of the 600 automobiles in line of parade last year 150 were from Oklahoma. A wealthy lady from Fort Worth,

Texas, took one of the first prizes for handsomely decorating a machine. They do their designing and flower making at home and bring these with them to Colorado. One of the pictures shows how the automobiles were crowded into the Garden of the Gods at the time of the Indian dances.

When so many strangers come together for a short season in a beautiful place like the Pike's Peak region, a sort of summer madness seizes upon everyone, and they go in for a gay time. The carnival spirit shows as it always does in sun-kissed lands, with its dancing and masking and confetti throwing. At night the streets blaze with lights and are turned over to merry-making. Banners and streamers float, and flower bushes glow; there are social functions, then in uniforms, madams and madmen in gay attire, people laugh and crowd and push, and all this is set in front of a massive drop scene, such as no imitation theater ever could have, for it is painted by nature, the master artist, while in a most entrancing mood. Of course they are gay, for there is a tonic in the air; some say like champagne, but he that as it may the good time spirit is infectious. Such is a glimpse of the Pike's Peak summer carnival, that is built about the beautiful sentiment which attracts the Indians to an annual return to the land their fathers loved.

MISCELLANEOUS SHORT STORIES

THE WOMEN OF TEXAS

Big Business Is Carried on by Many of Them—Mrs. King Owns the Largest Ranch of Any Woman in the World—Mrs. Dodd's Fortune Gained in Onion Raising

From Austin, Tex., Letter in the New York Sun.

Many women in this state are interested in big business enterprises. Mrs. Henrietta M. King is said to own the largest ranch of any woman in the world. Her holdings comprise 1,250,000 acres. Mrs. King and her husband, Edward King, located upon land which was constituted part of the ranch in 1858. They passed through stirring days in the early history of the state, and endured the hardships and dangers that fell to the lot of the pioneer. Mrs. King is 78 and still takes an active part in the management of her property.

Mrs. Edward C. Dodd is known as the Onion Queen from the fact that she has made a fortune out of growing Bermuda onions in the last few years. Her farm is in the valley of the Rio Grande, near Laredo. She became interested in the industry a few years ago after the death of her husband, who left her a tract of wild land which was considered practically worthless. Mrs. Dodd decided to utilize the land, and to this end constructed a system of irrigation and started to grow Bermuda onions. Her annual income from the onions now ranges from \$50,000 to \$75,000. Mrs. Dodd does her own marketing and has offices in New York during the shipping season of looks after the sale of the crop. It arrives in carload lots.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker of Austin is chairman of the committee to honor the Mother of Women's use of the state. She is the author of Pennypacker's History of Texas.

THE VIENNESE FLAT

RIVALS A PRISON

Ten o'clock is the time limit set for Apartment Dwellers in Austrian Capital and Those Who Enter or Leave at a Later Hour Must Pay Door Tax—Janitor Reigns Supreme

From the New York Sun.

The American janitor may be the tyrant that popular imagination pictures him, but as a matter of fact, his powers are rather limited, as compared with those of the janitor of a Viennese apartment house. For instance, the Viennese janitor who does not wish to be out of pocket must close early hours. After 10 o'clock at night he is taken on entering his own house or apartment, for the matter of that, any house or apartment. The "sperrzeit" or door opening tax is not peculiar to Vienna, but is also found in other capitals of Europe.

The 2,000,000 residents of the Austrian capital are practically imprisoned in their own homes from 10 o'clock in the evening until 6 in the morning. They may go in or out only by paying the equivalent of four cents to the janitor, or, as the Austrians call him, the housemaster.

This tax must be met every time one passes through the doorway. There is no exception to this rule. A man who has dined with a friend, must, if he stays late, pay four cents to get out of his friend's house and four cents more to get into his own. A telegram in the night calls for the payment of the tax before the messenger can enter.

It is the function of the housemaster to keep duplicate copies of forms, on which every individual in the house must report to the police his age, birthplace and religion, his exact occupation and other personal details that the Austrian authorities insist on being kept. Nor does the owner of the Vienna flat get any more.

From the little booklet that is an

THE POWDERING CLOSET

FROM THE COURIER DE LOUDRES

When capricious fashion ruled that ladies should wear only white hair, the closet supplied by nature being of no importance—the operation of putting on the powder made special arrangements necessary.

These took the form of a special room or cabinet and in every house of any pretension a small chamber was set aside for the exclusive use of powdering the hair. A certain divided in the middle, a powdering stand to hold the bowl of powder, and possibly a stool, were all that the closet contained, and through this curtain the lady whose head was to be powdered protruded her head, the maid standing on the other side and "blowfing" the powder at her head by means of a powder puff. To preserve the eyes and complexion a mask was held before each.

Unfortunately the operation of powdering the hair seems to have been preserved.

From the little booklet that is an

PICTURE-SHOW ILLUSIONS

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE EAR THAT ACCOMPANY WHAT IS SEEN UPON THE SCREENS—OTHER SENSES.

From the Literary Digest.

These who frequent moving picture shows are familiar with the booming of cannon, the music of passing bands, etc., as displayed on the screen. The sounds are generally real, and are produced behind the stage by the ingenious showman, anxious to reinforce the illusion of one sense by another.

Possibly we may one day have also the flooding of the auditorium with perfume when a scene of a garden in bloom appears, or air currents from a motor-driven fan during the portrayal of a storm. But as it is, it is sometimes said that the spectator gets the additional sensation without the showman's aid. We are apt to imagine that we see or hear what we think we should see or hear under the circumstances—hence we may hear the artillery, or smell the roses, of pure imagination. Dr. Ponzo, an Italian investigator, who reports some observations of this kind to the Turin Academy of Science, finds that there is generally some basis for the imagined sensation, though it may bear little relation to reality.

We translate a brief account of Dr. Ponzo's discoveries from La Nature, to which it is contributed by Rene Merle, Says the writer:

"Dr. Ponzo has collected diverse curious observations made during cinematograph exhibitions, and all belonging to the category of errors—illusions of the senses and of the perceptions furnished by them.

Most of these relate to associations between the visual images of the cinematograph and independent acoustic impressions. Dr. Ponzo cites some of these associations. During the exhibition of a film representing a battle scene, he observed a man in a uniform who was looking at the screen and was

IN UNCLE SAM'S LAUNDRY

New Machine Washes 1,000 Bank notes for 20 Cents

Washington Dispatch Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The problem of washing and ironing dirty paper money appears to be solved by a new machine which has been perfected in the government's bureau of engraving and printing. One of these machines will take a dirty, germ-laden piece of currency and turn it out slick, clean, and crisp in two minutes, and the other will do the same job in three.

These machines are expected to save about \$1,000,000 a year for the government, as 60 per cent of the paper money now sent to the treasury for redemption can be circulated again by washing it. Director Ralph, who has worked with the scientific experts on the creation of the machines, figures it will cost 20 cents to wash and trim a thousand notes.

Foreign governments are watching the tests. The Reichsbank, the national bank of Germany, recently sent \$5,000 marks to the bureau, and the bills were laundered perfectly. Beginning tomorrow the machines will wash about \$25,000 a day by way of furnishing further experiments.

The chemical laboratories of the public health service will examine the washed notes to make sure they are germ free. The general principle of the money-washing machine is to pass over the dirty notes through soap water to which a chemical solution has been added and a steam jet is then blown over the notes, and even as the day they were made.

IN SLUGGISH TURKEY

SHEEP SHEARING ACCOMPLISHED AS IN THE CENTURIES GONE BY

From the New York Sun.

While the sheep industry in Turkey is one of the oldest in the country, having existed for centuries in the same pastures where ancestors of the present herdsmen tended their flocks, there appears to have been little improvement in the method of breeding or shearing sheep. The manner of shearing sheep in Syria and in all Asiatic Turkey has remained unchanged through the centuries, and trade reports state:

Shearing is still accomplished in the crudest way, the workers always leaving a considerable amount of wool on the animal, while the fleeces removed are all almost uniformly short. The shearer frequently cuts great holes in the skin of the sheep, which by the use of modern shearing machines could easily be avoided.

In the vicinity of Aleppo and the contiguous territory there are about 2,600,000 sheep, producing about 500,000 pounds of wool a year; Bagdad and vicinity, Mesopotamia and north in the interior of Asia Minor there are also great numbers which give some idea of the need of modern shearing machines. Some of the principal wool buyers of Aleppo are also importers and commission agents, and as the importers handle practically all the goods entering the country and are in close touch with the wool growers, it seems likely that the quickest and surest way to introduce sheep shearing machines would be through certain of these business men. About the only horse clipper in use are a few pairs of ordinary hand clippers owned by Europeans. These are seldom used in this country, and it would be difficult to introduce sheep shearing machines, for the wool growers are not acquainted with the use of such machines.

It is not always a pleasant impression that are sometimes associated with the visual images of the cinematograph; all the senses equally may furnish such illusions.

THE WOMEN OF TEXAS

BIG BUSINESS IS CARRIED ON BY MANY OF THEM—MRS. KING OWNS THE LARGEST RANCH OF ANY WOMAN IN THE WORLD—MRS. DODD'S FORTUNE GAINED IN ONION RAISING

From Austin, Tex., Letter in the New York Sun.

Many women in this state are interested in big business enterprises. Mrs. Henrietta M. King is said to own the largest ranch of any woman in the world. Her holdings comprise 1,250,000 acres. Mrs. King and her husband, Edward King, located upon land which was constituted part of the ranch in 1858. They passed through stirring days in the early history of the state, and endured the hardships and dangers that fell to the lot of the pioneer. Mrs. King is 78 and still takes an active part in the management of her property.

Mrs. Edward C. Dodd is known as the Onion Queen from the fact that she has made a fortune out of growing Bermuda onions in the last few years. Her farm is in the valley of the Rio Grande, near Laredo. She became interested in the industry a few years ago after the death of her husband, who left her a tract of wild land which was considered practically worthless. Mrs. Dodd decided to utilize the land, and to this end constructed a system of irrigation and started to grow Bermuda onions. Her annual income from the onions now ranges from \$50,000 to \$75,000. Mrs. Dodd does her own marketing and has offices in New York during the shipping season of looks after the sale of the crop. It arrives in carload lots.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker of Austin is chairman of the committee to honor the Mother of Women's use of the state. She is the author of Pennypacker's History of Texas.

TRUE TALES OF PERIL AND HEROISM

TOLD BY LIVING PERSONS

WHO FIGURED IN THEM

IN THE HANDS OF A PRIVATEER

Captain Horace Sherman Tells How the Confederate Ship Shenandoah Burned a Yankee Whaling Fleet and Captured the Bark Congress and How He Himself Escaped With the Assistance of a Negro Slave.

Captain Horace Sherman is telling today at Salter's Snug Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y. He has had many wild adventures, some of them more bloody than the one he here relates, but his favorite tale is of the burning of the Congress. He has been through a severe, thrilling experience, he says, and never has he known moments of such suspense. Captain Sherman's name is known wherever whalers of the old school meet.

The season of 1865 was a good one for us on the bark Congress. We had been cruising around in Bering sea taking whale oil, and every one of them rich in oil and bone. The Congress was one of a fleet of about seven vessels which had been working pretty much together for several weeks. We knew all American ships, and because of the chance of meeting some Confederate privateer along the Atlantic coast most of us had carried at least one long gun when we left port. There was no particular reason for us hanging together way off in Bering sea, but most of the skippers were friends on shore, and there were so many whales that we did not interfere with each other in the least.

The ice came down out of the north rather late that summer, and in the last part of June we found ourselves in the midst of a heavy ice. On the twenty-eighth, we were in Bering straits, just about eight miles south southeast of east from Cape of Asia, there was a brisk breeze, and we were sailing under reefed canvas because of the ice.

Being that one of the Congress, I happened to be on the quarter deck with Captain Lloyd when we saw the Brunswick of New Bedford, round up into the wind and begin making dis-

stranger was backing toward us in long legs and we took advantage of a fair wind and laid our course at an angle to hers. By the time we passed her, we should be far to the westward of her. Through the glass we could see officers watching us, but the ship kept right on her course.

She raises the Stars and Bars.

We were about a mile from her when suddenly there rumbled from her halcyons the firing of the Confederates. Through the glass we could see men taking the boards from over the ports and the sides of the vessel bristled with guns. We were not within range and had little fear that she would chase us with so much richer prey ahead. Our whaling vessels were much smaller than the Confederate and she was probably built much stronger, so that on account of the ice she had our fleet actually at her mercy.

We heard a dull boom and saw that she had fired a shot across the bows of the nearest whaler. Our ships did not reply. There would have been no use at the stern for use in a running fight. We could see parties from the Confederate boarding two of our ships before we dropped below the horizon.

Two or three hours later a number of black columns rising from the sea told us of the fate of the whalers. Night was coming on, fast and the wind was dropping. This was not at all to our liking, for we knew that when the Confederates had burned our ships, or most of them, and transferred the captured crews, they would pursue us. By sundown there wasn't a breath stirring and we lay far into the night with our canvas sagging.

I was on watch at midnight. There

preferred to run for it. The ball was almost spent when it reached us, and we thought she could do little damage at that range.

She did not fire again, but kept steadily on her course. We could not shake her. Our stern gun was loaded and I squinted along the sights. I was good at it in those days, and when we fired the ball tore through her foremast and plunged into the water astern of her. She did not reply to the shot, but plowed ahead, still drawing closer to us. We fired again, but missed. Then the Confederates replied with a single gun from the bow and grazed our side, doing a little damage above the water line.

Our third shot hit her square, a little to starboard of the prow. But she had had enough and suddenly hove round broadside toward us. She was within easy range and could have sunk us with a single volley, but she did not fire immediately. She was giving us time to surrender, and seeing the uselessness of the unequal fight we put up the flag and Captain Lloyd ordered the flag lowered.

Held as Prisoners of War.

Which she was closer, a boat put off from the Confederate and an officer hailed us.

"What ship is that?"

cabin with a deflected air and I noticed that one eye was badly swollen and discolored.

"What's the matter, Sam?" I asked.

"I've a horse," Simpson, he said, "he done get mad and wallop me."

"What for?" I asked.

"Kese I spill his today," said Sam. I think his feelings were hurt more than anything else, but he was in an ugly mood.

"I tell how it is, Marse Sherman," he said. "Ise tired of this here life. All my folks back home they's freed, but out here on the water we're just the same as befo'."

"Didn't you ever think of running away?" I said.

"Lord," said Sam, as he left the cabin. "I done think on it, but I can't do it."

I did not want to push things. Sam was in an ugly mood and I had set him to thinking of escape. Next day I would talk more about it. If only we could get close to some other vessel at night, and Sam could get me out of my cabin, we might slip over the side and take one of the boats.

Sam Devises Plan of Escape.

I had not to wait for the next day to hear more about escape. That night when Sam brought my supper he locked the door behind him, and drawing me into the far corner of the boxlike room, whispered to me:

"Marse Sherman, we've almost up to Injun point. I hear Capt. Wardell say we'll lay off that all night, and that maybe there'd be some Frenchmen round that."

"Yes?" I said.

"Marse Sherman, I think I can get the little dinghy over the stern, or praps they'll leave her tied there if we're anchored. Ise afraid to go alone, Marse Sherman, but if you'll go along with me, I reckon we can get to Injun Point an' in the mornin' one of them Frenchies might pick us up."

I thought a long time over this, for if there were no Frenchmen in the neighborhood of Indian Point, or if they should leave before the Shenandoah, we might starve to death there.

An hour or so later I knew that we had come to anchor. It was dark and

watch would change his system and remain in the bow or shorten his pacing. It was decided that Sam should wriggle on the deck first and steal into the bow chains just as the watch passed us, going aft; that is, when his back would be toward us. Just before he left me Sam pressed a revolver into my hands.

"You kin use it best, Marse Sherman," he whispered. "Ise skeered of it."

The Plunge Into the Icy Sea.

The eighth time that the man on deck passed the companionway, Sam left me without a sound. There was no alarm, and I knew he must have gained the chains without being seen. Everward rumbled the watch and any minute was twenty minutes for fear he would discover the negro, but, after his customary pause, he went aft again. No sooner had he gone by me than I was on the deck, stealing in my stocking feet toward the bow. In one hand I carried my shoes, in the other my revolver. Sam was safe, and I joined him without discovery.

I thought I should scream as we slipped down into the cold water. The current ran strong and we drifted quickly to the dinghy. I crawled in first, and helped the negro over the stern. We were not out of danger. The footstaps of the watch sounded dimly, but we listened until we were sure he was going toward the bow and had passed us, then cut the rope which held the boat.

It was a pitch black night and we lay huddled and shivering in the bottom of the dinghy. On we drifted afraid to touch the oars and afraid even to stir. When we had gone some distance and had not been discovered by the officers, we each drew a deep breath of

brandy and we drank heavily. We did not get late to row, but soon the ship was scarcely discernible in the darkness, and we began to use our oars. We dared not row directly to the French ships. It was our plan to stay on shore until the Shenandoah sailed away and then be rescued by a Frenchman.

Once on shore, we ran back and forth trying to get warm. It is a wonder we did not perish from the cold and exposure. My clock, which I had rolled into a bundle and fastened round my shoulders before I dropped into the water, was soaking wet.

From where we were we could see the lights of four vessels and we watched them anxiously, hoping that the Shenandoah would be the first to weigh anchor.

It was still dark when one of the

ships, under a light breeze, sailed away. It was one of the French vessels. Ten minutes later another Frenchman sailed away. There was one left with the Shenandoah and it was a gamble which would leave first. If the Confederate did not sail before daylight, Sam's absence would first be come known, then mine, and we were likely to be recaptured. If the Frenchman put away before the Confederate, we were lost. We dared not sleep and our eyes were glued on the lights of the two ships. Just as dawn was near the Shenandoah weighed anchor and bounded lazily southward.

We could scarcely wait until daylight to signal the remaining ship. When the sun rose she was still on shore and the hull of the Confederate was below the horizon although her masts showed. The French ship was about a quarter of a mile from us. I took off my gray cloak and waved it about my head as a signal. It was soon answered from the quarterdeck of the ship and a boat put away from her.

Sam and I were taken on board. The first mate spoke a little English and I made him understand our circumstances. It was a whaling vessel, and as the crew was short we were received with pleasure.

During the cruise I helped to take five whales, which more than paid for my keep, and when we were discharged at Marsailles, Sam and I were both sent home by the American consul. As a matter of fact, General Lee had surrendered to General Grant before the Shenandoah burned the fleet, and the prisoners were liberated at the first port where the news of peace was known.

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WE LISTENED UNTIL WE WERE SURE HE WAS GOING TOWARD THE BOW, THEN CUT THE ROPE WHICH HELD THE BOAT.

ress signals. It didn't take us long to learn that she had struck a piece of ice and stove a hole in her port bow. Captain Lloyd sent me in charge of a whaleboat to offer assistance to the Brunswick. The other vessels were all pretty far off to be of any use to the crippled ship.

She was settling fast by the bows and we made the best of our way through the ice toward her. Shortly before we reached her a sprang sail was sighted, and it kept growing larger and larger, bearing right toward us.

The new ship showed no colors, but there is a sort of misty haze in the sea which gives sailmakers a warning of danger, and just from the cut of her canvas I sensed trouble.

The stranger was on the opposite side of the Brunswick, from what all our ships lay, and she seemed to be making remarkable progress through the ice. From the way she was handled I made up my mind that real live seamen were aboard of her.

By the time we were alongside the Brunswick she was pretty close. I went aboard the damaged ship to see how serious matters were. The carpenter's men were patching up the hole pretty well and all hands at the pumps were managing to keep the water in her hold under control. I went on deck again to look at the stranger. I liked her looks less and less, and as the crew of the Brunswick seemed able to take care of their ship I had my men pull away for the Congress. On the quarter deck I found Captain Lloyd watching the stranger through his glass.

"What do you make of that?" he asked.

"I don't like her looks," said I, and squinted through the glass myself. "She's got queer marks on her sides."

"That she has," said the captain, "and there's gunports covered with planks to disguise them. I'm going to get out of there as fast as I can."

The men had been working for an hour or so, and the hole was pretty well patched. The Brunswick was now making good headway, and the stranger was still on the opposite side of the Brunswick, from what all our ships lay, and she seemed to be making remarkable progress through the ice. From the way she was handled I made up my mind that real live seamen were aboard of her.

By the time we were alongside the Brunswick she was pretty close. I went aboard the damaged ship to see how serious matters were. The carpenter's men were patching up the hole pretty well and all hands at the pumps were managing to keep the water in her hold under control. I went on deck again to look at the stranger. I liked her looks less and less, and as the crew of the Brunswick seemed able to take care of their ship I had my men pull away for the Congress. On the quarter deck I found Captain Lloyd watching the stranger through his glass.

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wasn't a cloud in the sky, but the stars began to dim, just a little at first, but they gradually disappeared one by one behind a heavy mist which settled and thickened fast. I knew we were in for a big and I wasn't at all pleased about it. Of course in the darkness, if we had any breeze at all, we might give the ship to the Confederates, but on the other hand the mist might clear away and show her place. I preferred clear weather and an open sea, with the stars to lead on our enemy.

All through the night the fog grew heavier. We could not see the run rise. A gray light diffused about us, but we couldn't see a biscuit's throw ahead. All day long we lay in the mist and all that next night. Then a light breeze filled our canvas, and we got under way, very cautiously, for we feared ice. When the sun rose the fog lifted like a curtain.

In no time the sea was clear, and there about half a mile ahead of us was a strange ship. It was not the same one which had captured the fleet, but we were taking no chances. We put about and unfurled every inch of sail. The stranger followed us, and we could see that she was gaining. She showed no colors and as her bow was toward us we could not tell whether her sides were pierced for guns. Our crew swarmed in the rigging, or perched on the rails watching her.

We had run out of the ice, close pretty much, and there was only an occasional small chunk to thump against us. By all the time the pursuing vessel loomed bigger and nearer to us. We were watching her halcyons for the time when she would fly her colors, although we had no doubt of her character, for she was unmistakably chasing the Congress. Suddenly the stars and bars were unfurled, and at the same instant there was a puff of white smoke, and a big ship slipped on the water, and a big ship slipped on the water, and a big ship slipped on the water.

We were not again allowed the freedom of the decks. Some of the men were confined in the hold, but because I was an officer I was allowed a small cabin, which was always locked. A port furnished light and air, but heavy timber had been bolted over it so that there was no hope of escaping that way even if I had been able to wriggle my body through it. This would hardly have been possible, and if I had wriggled through I would have dropped into the water.

I was treated with every courtesy, but under no conditions is it pleasant to be a prisoner. I made the acquaintance of several of the officers, who occasionally came to my cell and chatted with me. To one of them, Simpson by name, I took a great dislike, although eventually he quite unwittingly did me a service.

A faint negro named Sam brought me my simple food, which consisted mostly of hardtack and salt pork, a few green peas and a little molasses. Sam was a slave and seemed quite contented with his lot, but old day he came into the

"The Congress out of New Bedford."

"What is your cargo?"

"Whale oil and bone," replied Captain Lloyd.

The officer came on board and raised a Confederate flag.

"Captain Wardell, of the Confederate man-of-war Shenandoah, orders that part of your crew be transferred to the Shenandoah," he said. "You are all prisoners of war."

The crew was mustered, and by that time another boat from the Confederate ship was alongside. Half our crew, including myself, went to the Shenandoah and a part of the Confederate crew took possession of the Congress. We sailed away into the north all that day and near night sighted some French ships.

All the prisoners were sent below and we were locked in the forecabin to prevent any from escaping to one of the Frenchmen.

We were not again allowed the freedom of the decks. Some of the men were confined in the hold, but because I was an officer I was allowed a small cabin, which was always locked. A port furnished light and air, but heavy timber had been bolted over it so that there was no hope of escaping that way even if I had been able to wriggle my body through it. This would hardly have been possible, and if I had wriggled through I would have dropped into the water.

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\$70.20	\$67.55	TOLEDO, OHIO	\$51.00	\$51.00
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Henry (Hal) Chase, Prince of Firstburg, Otherwise the Star First Baseman of the New York Americans, Using James S. Hammond as His Amanuensis, Discourses Entertainingly of Effective Defensive Tactics On the Diamond. This Is a Branch of the Game in Which He Has Long Been a Specialist and He Speaks With Authority.

DEFENSIVE BASEBALL BY 'HAL' CHASE



Hal Chase a Life Sketch Drawn by H. F. Nonnamaker.

HENRY (HAL) CHASE, Prince of Firstburg, that busy inmost position in the defensive operations of baseball, is distinctly a man of action. He does not like to talk—especially for publication. He much prefers the stress of a hotly contested game to talking about strategic field tactics to a layman.

At first he did not wish to discuss the details of his branch of inside baseball when I found him at the Highlanders' clubhouse. In fact, he acted almost as if I had offended by asking him some personal question about his intimate private affairs. He was as much as an oyster.

And this is Hal Chase all over. According to his friends he is one of the most misunderstood men in big league upper tendom. Certainly he is never outwardly rubeant, either in speech or manner. He doesn't arm up easily, and it may be that this is one of the secrets of his success in his position. For he never gets excited.

Baseball players generally size him up about like this: "Chase? Oh, he's a queer chap. Never says much to any one. But he certainly can play that bag! peculiar? Well—er—yes. But he's a mighty good fellow, just the same, when you get to know him."

And this, I think, epitomizes Hal Chase's character. You've got to know him before you can pass judgment. When you do, you will find him one of the best there is—but not before. If you don't get acquainted with him like as not you'll think him the victim of a continual grovel.

If I hadn't known him as well as I do, that might have been my own opinion when I found him climbing to his baseball togs at the Highlanders' clubhouse and asked him to tell me something about the inside old strategy of which he is a past master.

"Huh!" he said—I was going to say, snapped—"want me to tell about the defensive end of the game? There's nothing to it. Give me a bat in my hand, when I feel right and we've got men on the base, and I'll make the other fellows think about the defense part of it."

"But that isn't what I want to talk to you about," objected. "You're starting in all wrong. I know all of your offensive tactics. You're a regular bat cat. At what I want you to give me is a line on the defensive stuff. Now, let's suppose you are playing the inside role down in the vicinity of first base when Cobb picks up his bat. Perhaps there are a couple of friends of his on the base that he'd like to come home with a little message. What then?"

WHAT then? Well you know I'm not a whole ball team myself. I'm only there to do my part, which is to get ready to pinch a liner, wrestle with a grounder or peance under a pop-up. Those are the first aid to the injured rules that every player on a field has to be ready to apply without notice.

"With one or more of the other side on the bases is also quite necessary to give a little forethought to all the possible advantages the ball may be put to when a fielder gets possession of it."

"Then much of the brilliant defensive play we see is anticipated?"

"Certainly. Where it is tried on the spur of the moment plan errors are frequently a disastrous result. The fielders must think together, too, or some fine opportunities are sure to be lost."

"Is it possible for the fielders to keep fresh in mind all the chances that may arise?"

"Well, no, I don't suppose it is. There is where the unexpected element gets in its fine work. The other fellows try to pull something they figure we are not thinking about, and sometimes they get us up a tree that way."

"Tell me of some of those situations that bob up unexpectedly?"

"There are many. First we'll say a slow runner is on first when a single goes out into right field. The fielder out there may not have considered the possibility of that ice wagon-making a try for third on such a hit, and as the ball comes out to him he thinks only of getting it back to the infield soon enough to hold the batter to a single and keep the other baserunner from advancing beyond second."

"Some clever baserunners who haven't much speed will purposely slacken up a trifle as they approach the midway and then suddenly make a dash for third base. What is the usual result? If not foreseen it often means a small-sized panic, often followed by a wild throw and an unearned score for the run-stickers."

"Some of the newcomers worry us for a while and in the meantime pile up astonishing batting records. They often bring a distinct type of hitting into the big league that proves to be wholly peculiar to their own style of batting, but the percentage system gives us a line on them in a very short time."

"I recall the case of a famous ball player who had a natural bent for boosting the ball just over the infield, where it invariably landed safely, when he first drifted into fast company. None of the fielders looked upon it as intentional because he had a minor league reputation for heavy slugging."

"He claimed he was trying to sink the ball as far as he could, and I believe he did."

"It seemed as though the superior pitching got his coat when he tried to hit the ball hard, but the fielders found he was getting away with so many of these apparent batting windfalls that they began to lay in for him. Then that big batting average tumbled and the forsaken batter had to give up his profitable weak hitting proficiency."

THE every batter knows what he is up against when he faces the pitcher with avowed intent and sees where the fielders lay for him?

"Of course. There is a threeabout situation to it which must be considered fair play."

"And I suppose all the wise ones make a supreme effort to beat the elaborate percentage system of which you speak every time they go to bat, don't they?"

"The most scientific hitters will succeed in pulling their drives around into some unexpected quarter at times, but the reason they are able to do so many times lies in the pitcher's failure to get the ball over as he was signed to do. You know sometimes the pitcher gets mixed up in his own signals and crosses the catcher. Then all kinds of dreadful mishaps are liable to occur."

"The batter may get a delivery to hit that is just to his liking and win it for a homer instead of being forced to swing on the kind he never has been known to hit effectively. You see, like many other systems, this one is not infallible."

"What are the defensive tactics employed for checking base-stealing?"

"The best informed fans are aware of the plan worked by the batteries when a fast base runner has

loaded on first and is almost sure to try for a steal of second, but even these knowing speculators often miss some subtle feature of this strategic effort."

"If the pitcher sends the sphere over the plate and the man on first makes a dash for the middle station on it, the catcher is necessarily handicapped in his effort to throw down to second in time to score an out."

"In that case the batter standing directly in front of the catcher when he gets the ball in his glove, it is necessary for the catcher to step to one side of the plate before getting the ball started for second."

AFTER taking the step into a free throwing position the man with the big mitt also needs to steady himself before he can deliver the ball with any assurance of accuracy. The defensive move to overcome this handicap is to have the pitcher send up the ball high and fast several feet wide of the plate on the side unoccupied by the batter."

"Then the catcher is set in a perfect position to get the ball away quickly the instant he receives it. This is one of the oldest of practiced defensive plays."

"It was used by all the famous old batteries of baseball history and yet many ardent admirers of the sport are not wise to it, even now."

"Sometimes the battery will waste as many as three pitches in this strategic effort to nail a baserunner with suspected pilfering propensities. Then if the suspect, contrary to the customary procedure of swift base-runners, should decide to stick to first a base on balls may be the vexatious result of the deer-laid plot."

"In these tight places, however, many of our star boxmen prove equal to the occasion and no damage is done to our defensive efforts even though the conspiracy has failed."

"In the defenses of the infield how do you fellows judge so closely where low liners and grounders most often go?"

"Oh, that's a very simple but well-calculated matter. You see, we know some batters cannot get the slant stroke on a high fast ball, and that means, if

they connect, the ball will take a nearly straight rebound direction, passing close to the pitcher."

"The second baseman and shortstop move over fairly close to the middle base in that case, being tipped off by the catcher's sign to the boxman."

"Almost any batsman can pull a slow one down either foul line if he meets the ball with good judgment, but the slow ones are not as easily judged for scientific batting and therefore are often the most effective."

"It is very unlikely that any left-handed batsman will succeed in pulling the ball toward first base if it comes up close over the inside corner. The same deduction may be applied to right-handers' chances of hitting in the direction of third base."

"So you see we have various ways of getting a line on the probable direction of all batted balls."

"Then with a fast runner on first and a left-handed batter up, in all probability instructed to hit toward right field, so that a single would give the man on first a chance to make third on the hit, the pitcher would be signed to keep the ball in close to the batter, wouldn't he?"

"Yes, that's it; and if the pitcher makes good his instructions the best the man at bat is likely to produce is an infield roller for the first baseman to corral."

AT this juncture of the interview, my subject having unexpectedly ceased to expatiate, I found myself fishing for a new question. The wait presented Hal Chase with his first good opportunity to excuse himself, and he made the most of an evident desire to end our talk and get busy on the ball field.

"Now if you'll just excuse me I'll go out and get in a little much-needed batting practice," he said, at the same time making a move in the direction of the diamond.

Feeling that I had heavily pumped him dry on the vital points of defensive baseball I had no desire to detain him further.

As we parted a couple ofurchins, loitering about the field entrance, came up to me. They looked at Hal's retreating figure and asked:

"Isn't that Hal Chase, mister?"

"He is," said I.

"Gee," said the bigger of the two, "but I'd like to see him play that first bag again. He's the only Hal."

AN EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

By HEINZE TOVOTE

A FEW days earlier she had celebrated her fiftieth birthday, and on this occasion all the newspapers had devoted a notice to the event—some of them even short articles, in which were called her days of glory and in which was recorded the fact that she had been an illustrious singer. The illustrated magazines reproduced her picture; as she did not had herself photographed for the last ten years, but had constantly supplied any demand for pictures out of her supply of old ones, the pictures thus dated from the days of fame and showed her in the costume of some of the roles in which she had been successful. Thus all the world could see how beautiful she once had been. Meantime, however, she had, for all of us who knew her, grown to be an old maid. She alone was a stranger to this fact. For she had been a well-known person, but now she had, ready to be passed on the street as a faded old girl, no one ever suspecting that she at one time had been a famous singer and one of the most celebrated song-beguities.

Her husband had been one of my colleagues, and it is because of this old friendship that I happened to be invited to their house. He had married her rather late in life, and up to the present time the marriage had run its course happily. He loved his wife and really carried her about on his hands. Just before the close of her career, when her engagements were scarce, he had traveled with her, attending to her dress affairs. These trips were never very long, the wife frequently returning to their home, a place that had arranged with a great show of taste. Only certain rooms were there traces of the artist—on all in the music room, where were arrayed all the ribbons from the wreaths that had been presented her during her stage career.

On the occasion of her fiftieth birthday her home had been called into life. The villa was overflowing with floral tributes that had poured in from all quarters, and the string of visitors threatened to be without end.

Now this festivity had passed and in its place once more there appeared the former restful peace. We had arisen from the table. While the mistress of the house accompanied the other guests into the garden I remained behind to enjoy smoking a comfortable cigar with her husband on the veranda.

"Do you know, my dear friend," I began, "that it is a joy to see how animated and youthful your wife has become again? At the beginning of the year it appeared to me that she was constantly indisposed—she seemed as though something were depressing her. I believe the homage paid her at this birthday celebration must have cheered her."

"You are right—at least partly so. I am very glad that you have brought up this subject, for I have a request to make."

"It is granted in advance—naturally."

"Hear me before you decide. You are one of our old friends and I wish to tell you what has occurred. The festivities of her birthday celebration were very delightful, but the excitement had scarcely passed when my wife began to brood over her former fame. A gray melancholy mood possessed her and she lost all her former interests. She had been an energetic walker—of a sudden she lost her love for this, sat at home in a chair or lounged on the sofa and dreamed away the day. All energy had oozed from her."

"As in a dream she wandered about the house, and I found her one day rummaging among mementos of her former life. We had collected all the notices that had appeared about her, and these filled numerous volumes. She pored over some old letters the contents of which I do not know. Sometimes she would take down from the wall some of the satin ribbons that had been attached to wreaths, and then she would sit dreaming, her fingers caressing the satin."

"Several times I surprised her standing before the mirror or rummaging in some of the wardrobes that contained her costumes, and one morning when I entered the house unexpectedly I heard her practicing

the music of a new opera. Then I knew that she had resolved to return to the stage. The tokens of homage that had been sent to her on her birthday had stirred her to this step. She did not wish to be calumniated in memory, but was longing once more to hear the sound of actual applause."

"When I made this discovery I became frightened. I knew as a matter of course that it was possible for her, when not indisposed, to appear in some of her old roles, but it seemed to me an impossible task that she should attempt regular work anew. The latter must inevitably result in a disillusionment, and I decided to make it my task to dissuade her from such an act. But I was relieved of this for after a few days' trial she abandoned her practice. Her voice would not obey her commands, and some notes failed her entirely."

FROM that time on she grew more morbid than I would ever have believed it possible for her to become. She even began to neglect herself. She, who had always made a point of being exceptionally neatly dressed even early in the morning, now ran about the house so carelessly attired that I blushed for her. Any dress was good enough, and it was simply thrown about her. Carelessly she would her pretty hair until it straggled about her face. If any one reproached her her only answer was: "Oh, let it be!" With half-closed eyes she mooned and would suddenly begin to cry hysterically."

"One day she gathered up courage and went out. That afternoon there came from five different floral establishments wreaths and baskets of flowers that she herself had purchased and ordered sent. When they arrived she received them as though she knew nothing at all about the sender—as though they came from friends and admirers just as they had come on the occasion of her birthday."

"She turned the wreaths carefully in her hands and hunted in the baskets to see if there were not some card or letter from the sender, but finding nothing, her spirits sank once more and she returned to her former dejected condition. She repeated this experiment several times, buying flowers and sending them to herself. Then one day I hit upon the happy thought of

sending her a basket full of exquisite flowers and enclosing a card with the inscription: 'To the incomparable artist from one of her faithful admirers.'"

"That day she had also bought a lot of flowers for herself, but these she neglected entirely and seemed to busy herself only with the basket I had sent. She did not show me the card that it contained, but she showed it at once to her confidante, Marie, and after that she carried the card about with her continually. Her former happy mood returned, she was a changed woman, laughing and singing to herself."

"Suddenly one day she stopped before a mirror and stared at herself as though she thought it were that of a ghost. Then she called 'Marie! Marie!' She disappeared and remained out of sight for the following two hours. When she returned she looked as you have seen her look to-day; her hair was neatly coiffed and she wore a pretty gown."

"The following day she began to order some new gowns, and this occupied a great deal of her time and thoughts, but not all of them, for she listened to every sound, and when the bell rang she was tempted to answer it herself."

WHEN the flowers arrived she was disappointed, but she remained expectant and grew more and more impatient during the following days until I again sent her some flowers that contained a card with an inscription. I saw what a beneficial effect my ruse had, and ordered flowers to be sent her at intervals of a few days. The length of the enclosed messages also grew, and so I began a romance of letters with my own wife."

"Yes, my dear friend, my wife is in secret correspondence with a man of whose existence I supposedly know nothing, but who is sitting here before you overjoyed at the prospect of having found a means to re-awaken her interest in life. I have given her a cipher and a postoffice address and have received answers from her. My letters have not contained anything more than expressions of cordial admiration, which, as you may imagine, were meant not only for the artist, but also for the woman."

"But now I find myself in a curious dilemma, for

she has demanded that her unknown correspondent come here and pay her a visit, as she wishes to make his acquaintance. So you must help me get out of this affair without offending my wife's rarely or wounding her feelings. Tomorrow morning you leave for Nice. Here are two letters: I ask you please to mail the one to Munich and the other to Nice. This will gain me a bit of time. But I don't know how this is all going to end, and I warn you not to be surprised if she and I appear suddenly in Nice to visit you. I have adopted every possible measure of caution—have had her implicitly admit that she is a married man and has an insanely jealous wife who gives him not a moment of peace."

"Here are the two letters, numbered one and two, in the corners where the stamps are to be placed. As you will see by the addresses, they do not go to my wife direct, but are addressed to Marie, who has remained faithful to her mistress and even helps me in this affair, playing her double role with wonderful cleverness. If only some unfortunate accident does not lay bare this whole scheme! I believe it would be the worst thing that could happen to my wife. But silence, my wife is coming! Not a word to any one about this, for she would appreciate the position of a man who stands in secret correspondence with his own wife and thus knows that in her eyes he must appear a husband who is being deceived! But what would not a man do for a woman when he loves her enough to be ready to sacrifice even his own life for her happiness!"

Mother (magnified)—"See that disgracefully intoxicated brute across the street? Where can the police be?"

Daughter (weeping)—"Oh, ma, it's brother Rob!"

Mother (swooning)—"Then the saloon keepers have been dragging that poor child again!"

After greeting in the street the other day, one of two friends who was supposed to be a wit said to the other:

"Say, old man, have you heard about the young lady who poured a jug of water into a straw hat?"

"No," replied his friend.

"Neither have I," said the wit, as he walked away, "it hasn't leaked out yet."

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THE FIRST SUFFRAGIST A PIRATE

His original woman suffragist has been found. Sought for by the London-bobby at the behest of the British Parliament, by countless English "pressmen" and by thousands of enthusiasts in the cause of "Votes for Women" without avail, it has remained for the suffragists of Boston to discover the primal exponent of the movement making for the complete freedom of the sex.

To be accurate, the women of Boston have been able only to establish the identity of this unique individual. To find him would be quite another matter. Members of the British Parliament, who have read thus far with anticipatory emotions of the keenest, may now lay the paper down with the assurance that they will never hear of the Original Suffragist scrubbing out a cell floor in Holloway Jail or leading a suffragette army against the House of Commons.

Unfortunately for the cause of woman's suffrage in England, the first suffragist cannot report for duty. If he could, London would probably have to increase her police force or elect a brand new parliament, while the undertaker was superintending the "back to the soil" movement being made by the old.

As doubtless the reader has already inferred, the primal protagonist of suffrage was a mere masculine man.

Incidentally, he was a pirate. A bold buccannery with fierce, bristling whiskers.

A Viking. The first Duke of Normandy.

And his name was Gungu Hrolf. Like most pioneers, Hrolf was more or less of a character. He could not give the women of his time the vote, never having had one himself, but he was the first of his race, according to historical records, to recognize and enforce the rights of women in a community where the rights of the individual man were none too secure. A man of huge stature, indomitable courage and recklessness in battle, he was also a patron of music and the arts.

UNFORTUNATELY but few facts about Gungu's early domestic arrangements have come down to us. In fact, the first Mrs. Gungu was entirely unknown to the historians, although it is on record that when the Viking leader established his reputation as a friend of the feminine sex he had for a wife the beautiful daughter of King Charles, otherwise the Simple, of France.

But all are agreed that it was not from the French king's daughter that her illustrious spouse gained his progressive notions. Some sunny haired daughter of his native Scandinavia must first have inculcated the ideas to which he gave expression while conducting the dual affairs of his adopted Normandy. For while the women of France were just as fair and fascinating as they are today, they were equally indifferent to the ballot.

Again it must be remembered that Gungu in his earlier days was a sailor and a pirate, with all that these terms imply. He went and he took, as it were, and it may be that the remorse that this manner of life engendered resulted in his changed opinions in later years. At the same time it should be recalled that in those days piracy was considered quite an art and was in vogue in many of the best families, so that Gungu Hrolf must not be judged too harshly by his critics.

Gungu was essentially a progressive. He was probably more progressive in many ways than any of the exponents of the most ultra-advanced ideas of the present day. In fact it was largely because of his progressiveness that he became Duke of Normandy and was enabled to express his ideas and ideals in concrete form. As the genial front-runner himself might have said, "It happened this way."

Having urged his advanced ideas in many parts of the world, in fact wherever the carried prow of his war-galley struck, with varying success for some years, he returned to his own Scandinavia. There he found a king who was curiously reactionary and opposed to the Hrolfic theories.

On his way to the capital, accompanied by his Vikings, Hrolf entered a town which was much like the king in its antipathy to advancement and quick. Quick, realizing that it was his duty to check this untoward exhibition of revolt against the standard bearer of progress and reform, he proceeded to wipe the town from the map of Scandinavia.

WHEN he had completed the job, with the thoroughness for which he was always remarkable, he continued on his way to pay his respects to the king, whom he had not yet learned was a conservative of the most pronounced type. Fortunately, as the reactionaries outnumbered the progressives nearly ten to one, Hrolf discovered his mistake in time; as otherwise this article might have been written and advanced martyr to the cause of uplift and humanity's advance might have been made.

Hrolf decided that if his own country was so far behind the times that it would not get on the bandwagon of progress he would shake its dust from his feet forever. And the faster he did it the better was his decision, as soon as he had made certain that the king and a large crowd of his strong-arm Vikings were close behind him.

So pushing his stanch galley from the shore Hrolf

again set sail, this time for the fair fields of France. King Charles the Simple he found to be pattered in much the same mold as the ruler he had lately spurned forever, and equally averse to all reforms. But he did not here so large or so able a following. His organization was not so effective and Hrolf found him in consequence more amenable to reason.

After several discussions of the progressive ideas formulated by Hrolf, some of which history tells us were quite heated, the French king threw up the sponge.

"Take Normandy, Hrolf," he said at last, "and do with it as you will. But leave me the rest of France. And for money's sake stop telling folks about your queer notions. They're getting the proletariat so upset the first thing we know they'll be running some apple-woman for my job and then where will our organization be?"

Just what Hrolf's answer was or what it might have been had he not previously cast his eye upon the king's fair daughter history does not record. But it is known that he agreed to the royal proposition with the proviso that the princess be thrown in for good measure. To this Charles was more than agreeable, for the princess had frequently been something of a trial to him and he was bored to death with the ideas of reform that Hrolf had promulgated. He counted himself delivered from two great troubles, made the compact with a good grace, and Gungu Hrolf became the first Duke of Normandy.

IT was R. A. Rolfe, the Boston bandmaster, who is himself an ardent suffragist, that first brought the fact that his ancestor, ten centuries removed, was the first genuine advocate of the rights of women to the attention of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association. At once several ladies, among them Miss Mary Schlesinger, president of the organization, became interested, and libraries everywhere were ransacked for information about the long dead Norse invader of fertile Normandy. Many interesting facts were collected and much data obtained that went far to prove that Gungu Hrolf was many centuries in advance of his time.

Indeed, according to many of those who have in-



The Arms of the Man.

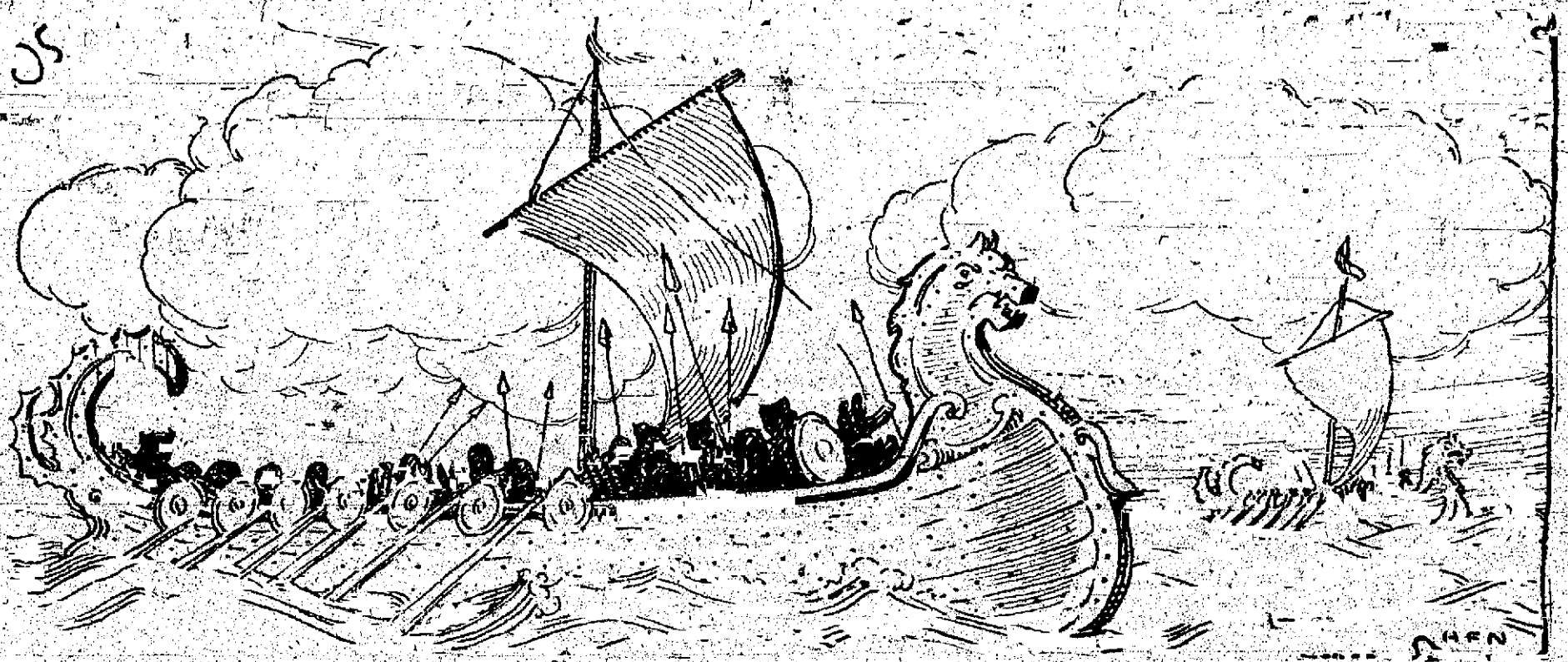
vestigated the records of his deeds and accomplishments, he might be held to be far more progressive than many men of the present day. He is on record as the first man who really deemed woman other than a mere chattel, whose will was only that of her lord and master. In spite of the fact that it was considered quite proper by all of Gungu's forebears and contemporaries as well to go and take anything they wanted, provided they could do so without the owner of the article, battling them, it was that very early in life Gungu decided that something was wrong with this system.

Not was it because some one else had taken Gungu's property away from him that he became of this mind. A giant, among giants, he received his surname, Gungu, meaning "Walking," because no horse bred in the land could carry him when fully accoutered for battle, and invariably he had to fight on foot. This was in a land which gave the great Percheron horses to the world. "It was the poverty of the country, owing to its lack of vegetation, which compelled the people of ancient Scandinavia to go forth on piratical expeditions as a means of subsistence, and as their livelihood was gained, not by peaceful toil, but by war and pillage, the boldest and the strongest wielded the preponderance of influence. Thus it was that Hrolf, who was more than seven feet tall and the boldest fighter of the fierce Norse band, became a political power as well as a leader in battles of land and sea."

Endued with a spirit of chivalry, Hrolf established a code for the warriors. Under it a woman was compelled to war a heavy fine for forcing a station to participate in the great horse fights of the day without the permission of its owner. Also, it was decided that it was unlawful, and therefore not permissible, to attack one champion while he was engaged in fighting another.

He ruled that no man ever fight or under challenge, years of age should fight in these tournaments, to the death. Formerly aged men and boys of twelve were frequently pitted against warriors in their prime. No man would run from one equally equipped. The circulating of slander was not tolerated. However hopeless a fight might look, none could utter a word of fear, according to the code.

BUT the greatest good worked by the powerful "Walking" Hrolf was the elevation of woman to a social and political equality with man. No woman was to be captured or rebuked. A man's life was forfeit if it were



Gungu Hrolf The First Suffragist.

proved that he carried a woman aboard a riking ship without her consent.

If a house was fired in vengeance, the women were allowed to leave first. This consideration for women, once established and in practice, she was given rights and privileges never before countenanced by the Vikings.

Maidenhood was highly respected and protected, and upon marriage the woman became the equal and the

companion of her husband instead of being his inferior and his slave. Whatever she received by inheritance or through marriage was her own property to dispose of at her will. Whatever restrictions in this particular were laid upon her were also laid upon her husband. Her advice in the councils was sought and had great weight.

Marriage was made a civil compact. If the bride

had a dowry, the bridegroom was obliged to meet it with an equal contribution, and the combined fund was set aside for the benefit of their offspring. The place of the wedding was for the first time transferred and forever established at the home of the bride. Girls and boys reached their majority at the same age, fifteen years, and from then on could transact their own business and dispose of their own property.

For the first time in the history of the world girls were permitted to select their own husbands from the young men who offered marriage, instead of being coerced into marrying any one selected for them. This was a tremendous step in the direction of woman's rights. Their nearest kinsmen were permitted to advise, but not to force their opinions on the women. Widows had the same rights as maidens or wives.

Men and women were not allowed to marry unless they owned enough property to support themselves and several children in comfort. If the man acquired wealth after marriage, the woman owned one-third of it by virtue of her title as wife. This applied to both real and personal property. A man could not take his wife's property out of the country without her consent.

The religion of the Northmen or Norsemen inspired them with a love for daring enterprises and taught them that warriors fallen in battle were admitted to their paradise, Valhalla. Their native ferocity and their warlike practices, when the standing of their women was established, led them to other lands in search of the exercise of their fierce enjoyment and of plunder, and Gungu Hrolf, returning one Summer from a raiding expedition, committed such acts of depredation in Kikin that King Harold, who had issued an edict forbidding robbery in his realm, was so enraged that he announced at a great public meeting that the great chieftain was an outlaw from Norway.

Thereupon Hrolf gathered about him a mighty army and crossed the sea to the Hebrides, and thence proceeded to France, where he established his Norsemen in great force along the banks of the river Seine, and made incursions into the country, even plundering Paris itself.

Charles the Simple, realizing that it was useless to resist, was obliged to cede to him a part of Normandy, which was named Normandy, or Normandy, and Hrolf was created first Duke of Normandy, when he had demanded and received in marriage the king's beautiful daughter, who had fallen a victim to his ruzzed, manly charms. Hrolf, with his respect for woman and his love for his royal wife, embraced the Christian religion and became a vassal of the French king. His faithful Norsemen followed his example in both particulars and took to wife the beautiful daughters of France.

A century later his blood descendant, William the Conqueror, followed by his "Flower of Chivalry," the Normans who combined the dauntless bravery of their Viking ancestors with the culture and polish of the French, led the Norman invasion into England, where they wrested the crown from the subjects of Harold the Saxon.

BY PROCESS OF ELIMINATION

"WHY, my dear, that's perfect nonsense," exclaimed Mr. Wiseman. "Somebody must have broken the vase."

"Well, no one will confess to it," replied his wife. "That's because you have not questioned them in the proper manner. Women lack that persistence, that resolution not to be foiled, that determination requisite to extract the truth from an unwilling witness. Give him the impression that you are not to be balked for misadventure, and the most stubborn will soon bend before your invincible will. It is simply an illustration of the power exerted by a greater intellect over a lesser," explained Mr. Wiseman, loftily.

"Yes, I presume so," assented his wife, with a faint smile. "Suppose you try?"

"So I will," asserted he, leaving the room with a determined tread.

After a while he returned, sank into his chair, picked up his pen and gazed at his reading, with a slight frown interrupting the placidity of his expression.

"Well, did your greater intellect perform a miracle?" inquired his wife.

"Yes, I found out if that's what you mean," was the reply.

"Oh, John, you did find out, really?" cried his wife, admiringly. "How did you do it? Who was it?"

Mr. Wiseman looked at her in silence for a moment before he began:

"I discovered who broke the vase by the logical process of elimination, and I find beyond dispute that I broke it."

"Why, you couldn't have," cried the bewildered lady. "You weren't here, and—"

"Nevertheless, I did," he affirmed. "I find that the

I lose the handle and have a new one made—is it still the same knife?"

"Certainly," roared the class.

But here a youth arose—one of the clear-headed kind. "Professor," said he, "suppose I should find those two blades and that handle, and put them together again—what knife would that be?"

The professor's answer is not recorded.

A Daniel of Two Minds.

A Kentucky blacksmith was elected justice of the peace. The first case he tried was litigation involving the ownership of a cow. The lawyers on both sides were young, ambitious and eloquent.

The lawyer for the plaintiff spoke for half an hour in his best vein. When he sat down the new justice said:

"I've heard enough—plaintiff wins."

The lawyer for the other side protested that he had something to say, too, and that it was unfair to render a judgment until both parties to the action had been heard.

"Go ahead and talk if you want," said his honor, "but my mind's fully made up."

The young lawyer went ahead—for an hour. He was a better orator even than his smiling and triumphant adversary. In his remarks on the cow he introduced, among other topics, the American Eagle, the Southern Cross, the Bony Blue Flag, and the Old Kentucky Home. When he sat down the new justice said:

"Well, now, don't that beat all? Defense wins."

Casey Was an Accident.

Mr. Halloran surveyed the insurance agent with a dark and hostile countenance. The fact that one eye was concealed by a somewhat grimy bandage did not add to the attractiveness of his expression.

"Haven't you made up your mind yet to insure with us?" inquired the agent. "You told me I might call again in a few days."

"There was two of you at me to get an accident insurance policy," said Mr. Halloran, breathing heavily. "I told you and him both you might call in again, and he come first, day before yesterday, and I insured wid his company."

"That very night I met up wid Barney Casey on the way home, which was what I was expecting wid happen," continued Mr. Halloran, raising himself by grasping the arms of his chair with two capable although scarred hands, "and whin we'd finished wid one another I was like this."

and says I to him: 'Look at me,' I says, 'and estimate the damages and pay them.'

"He squirmed right out o' the door, sayin' 'twas no accident I'd had."

"Now, if meetin' wid Barney Casey, after keepin' out o' his way for six months, is no accident, I'm done wid insurance companies, and the sooner you lave this house the better 'twill please me."

Pa Was Touchy.

"Do you think, my darling, he guessed that your father will consent to our marriage?"

"Well, Clarence," she replied, "of course, papa will be sorry to lose me—still."

"But," interrupted the ardent sue, "I will remind him that instead of losing a daughter he will gain a son."

A deadly pallor overspread the maid's damask cheek.

"Clarence," she cried, "if you really want me I implore you to say nothing so foolish. Papa has the ship's sons living with him now, and he's extraordinarily touchy on the subject."

A Hat for Sweet Charity.

Two old friends met in the smoking car on the way to business one morning.

"What's the matter with your wife, old man?" asked No. 1.

"Oh, she had a terrible shock yesterday," came the reply.

"What, I looked sympathetic?"

"Well, what happened?" he asked.

"Whir, she was taking part in a rummage sale at the local institute. It was a very weird day, and she took off her best hat and laid it down on a table."

"Yes," queried No. 2.

"Well, some noodle of a woman said it for a quarter."

He Got It From His Parents.

Little Jack was struggling through his home lessons and there were many signs of distress written on his young face.

"Mother," he said, in a small voice, "what does her-d-d-d mean?"

Mother wasn't quite sure herself, but she wasn't going to say so. So she answered vaguely:

"It's—er—it's something you get from your father or me."

Little Jack thought hard for a few moments. Suddenly a look of knowledge, born of past pain, crossed his face.

"Then is spanking her-d-d-d, ma?" he asked sadly.

THE CABARET SHOW AN EVOLUTION



By DAVID J. CLARK.

TWO years ago, had the average New Yorker been asked, "Are you going to the cabaret show after the theatre?" he would probably have been somewhat uncertain how to reply. If he had been something of a traveler he would have recognized the name as that of a popular feature of the night life of the Parisian faubourgs. Where to find a cabaret show in Manhattan, however, would have been a problem.

That was less than two years ago, yet to-day the cabaret show is one of Broadway's most important institutions and a necessary adjunct of every first-class restaurant. Paris has at last invaded New York, and it has come to stay.

Broadwayites, who demand the best that is to be had, liked the innovation and, as usual, the home-faces bowed before the demands of their patrons. As a result, the cabaret show, in all its numerous ramifications, has become an important feature of the night life of New York.

The late Henry B. Harris was responsible for the cabaret's first popularity on Broadway. He it was who imported the Gallicism especially for his Folies Bergere. Broadway liked the word and straightway adopted it. Broadway is fond of entertainment while eating or drinking, and the cabaret show filled a long-felt want.

More than a few predicted failure for Mr. Harris at the outset. "You cannot make New Yorkers become Parisians. They will have none of it," said the doubters when his first announcement was made. Mr. Harris believed differently, and the Folies Bergere proved he was right. Its limited space alone made it inadvisable to continue it.

The next to see the possibilities of the cabaret was Louis Martin, who adopted the Parisian custom of entertaining his guests while dining shortly after the Folies Bergere opened its doors. Other leading Broadway restaurants were quick to take the hint and cabarets came into being in many different sections.

Yet while Henry B. Harris and Jesse Lasky were, in a sense, the pioneers who first really made the cabaret form of entertainment popular in New York, with an earlier stage of its development Broadway had long been familiar. More than ten years ago cafe entertainers were quite common and were well known to the class that now patronize the cabarets in the various hotels and restaurants along the Big White Lane. Although not to be classed with the latter-day entertainments, they were nevertheless well patronized. The average salary paid a singer or dancer in a restaurant or cafe ten years ago was about twenty-five dollars. Twice that amount is the lowest salary paid on Broadway to-day. The performers as a class are far better

than they were in the old days and have been dignified by being termed "cabaret performers."

HUNDREDS of New Yorkers will tell of the cafe entertainers who charmed over the evening when the "white light district" ended at Thirty-fourth street. Over ten years ago the Broadway Garden, located on Broadway just below Thirty-third street, presented a vaudeville bill of some length while after-theatre diners satisfied their appetites. Just a block south Clark's Restaurant, bid for the late patrons with a similar set of entertainers. In the same vicinity the Star Cafe, while appealing to its patrons' palates with Chinese and American dishes, supplied them with the latest songs and dances of the day, as did the Cairo, Bohemia, Savoy, Royal Garden, the Berlin and half a dozen other nearby cafes and restaurants.

The Parker House, a hotel at that time at Thirty-ninth street and Broadway, with a dining room that accommodated fully four hundred people, gave a two-hour entertainment to after-theatre diners, as did the Cadillac for some time after it first opened. Maxine's on Thirty-eighth street, also had a cabaret show long before that class of entertainment became generally popular.

It must be admitted that the class of entertainment provided previous to the opening of the Folies Bergere is not to be compared with that offered to-day, nor did the performers receive the salaries they now receive. Singers of ten years ago were paid comparatively small honorariums, but it was an understood thing that any request from a patron for a particular song was bound to have a monetary consideration attached to it. In consequence performers averaged quite as much as the singers to-day.

The entertainers in cafes and restaurants nowadays are mostly from the two-day vaudeville houses, while nearly half the talent upon the variety stage to-day have been recruited from the cafes.

Booking agents are now kept busy supplying talent for both theatres and restaurants. They may be seen almost any night in restaurants and cafes looking for new entertainers. Those who have not yet been upon the stage are shown frequently given their first chance to present their act before a real audience. Hundreds of acts now before the public have been discovered in some obscure restaurant or other, many of whom have later become big box-office attractions.

BOOKING agents who are booking acts for the variety stage are equally busy trying to find reasons why the work in restaurants should be preferred to an engagement on the stage. One of the strongest arguments advanced by them is the fact that there is no time lost when working in the cabarets and no railroad fares to be paid. Some of the best known acts have not hesitated to give this as their reason for preferring cabaret work. Even the most popular performers have trouble in booking their routes without a few weeks' layoff during a season, so the agent who supplies the talent for

From the simple singers who less than a decade ago earned a somewhat precarious livelihood by entertaining the dining public, to the elaborately staged productions now the feature of nearly every first-class big city restaurant is a long step. It may be that the immediate future will see theatre-goers leisurely eating their dinners while watching the performance.

The cabaret has a good argument on its side. Actors are becoming more and more in favor of this new style of entertainment, and the restaurants are constantly adding well-known names to their lists of attractions.

One difference between the cabaret of to-day and that of ten years ago is the platform on which the performers work. Those of the old school had to work in a space made on the restaurant floor, with tables closely surrounding it. The cabaret performer upward has a raised platform on which to give his act, and does not come in contact with the patrons of the place at all. This has occasioned trouble for the proprietors with the Bureau of Licenses, which has insisted on current licenses being secured, the contention being that raised platforms constitute a stage.

SOME of the best known acts on Broadway now nightly present their entertainment at one of the various cabarets after their regular turn at the theatre is over. Dozens of vaudeville artists are receiving a



The Cabaret Girl A Type.

bigger salary from the cabarets than they are from the stage. Artists widely known to patrons of the best vaudeville houses were at first inclined to consider this new form of entertainment as beneath their dignity. But they have since found it a profitable addition to their regular work. No act that can be given in a restaurant is beyond the means of the big Broadway cafes and restaurants if it is deemed sufficient of a novelty. But this it must be, or they will have none of it. If it is the actors can give their own salary for the highest for "something new" is eternal and ever increasing.

The vaudeville houses now are giving this new opposition serious consideration, as the inducements offered by the restaurants present many advantages over the ordinary small-time theatres. Of course, established acts had very little trouble in securing all the time they could use, but there are hundreds of good performers who find half a season of their time in their hands, and are glad to consider the cabaret when its advantages are pointed out to them.

Dozens of performers, who have worked in cafes and restaurants, only to desert them for the stage, have returned to their former vocations since the cabaret made its advent in the white light district. Vaudeville headliners who owe their success to some obscure cafe are too numerous to mention. Some idea of the salaries

paid the average cabaret performer can be gained from the fact that a team of dancers in a restaurant got for from Forty-second street, refused an offer to give their performance in a musical comedy unless they could work in the restaurant after the performance. This same team were approached by at least half a dozen Broadway managers, who wanted to engage them for the coming season at a handsome figure, but their offers were all refused.

The first cafe and restaurant on Broadway to entertain their patrons with vaudeville was the Mirror Cafe, located at Broadway and Forty-second street. There is no doubt but that this cafe supplied more talent to the vaudeville stage than any other half dozen places of its kind in the country. Not long ago more than thirty-five single and double acts appeared at the vaudeville houses on Broadway in one week that had, at some time, contributed to the entertainment of the guests of this restaurant. Less than five years ago one man (George Whiting) received a salary of \$300 a week for a singing specialty in this cafe. Shortly after this his popularity became such that he was started in an act in Hammerstein's, in which the waiters, the piano player and the restaurant and its guests were entertained in detail.

Of course, there are many more that cannot, at the present time, be listed. Present their performances in the limited space provided by the restaurants. Some of the managers of Broadway's biggest establishments declare, however, that within a very short time almost anything that can be produced in vaudeville will not be too big to include in their programmes.

WHAT THE SUBMARINE BELL TOLLED

ONE morning a little more than three years ago, when the world at its breakfast table was startled by the news of the collision between the White Star liner Republic and the Florida, for the first time the general public learned what "wireless" really meant. Before that it had been regarded more or less indifferently as an experiment, a pastime of the inventor, a scientific phenomenon for the yellow journals to exclaim over, or an interesting but hardly useful toy.

Many speculations were made in the period of suspense that followed the first news of the collision. Jack Binn, the operator who sent out the famous C. Q. D. call, and the "wireless" that made its sending possible, both attained spectacular prominence, and those who have long memories may recall that the "submarine bell," a name which the public accepted without exactly understanding what it meant, also played an important part in the work of rescue.

But although the public heard little further of the submarine bell after the nine days' story of the Republic's collision and wreck had died out of the news columns it made a deep impression on steamship men for the part it played in that night's work. In some respects, indeed, it could hardly be placed second in importance to that performed by the wireless, which announced to the world that the Republic was rammed and sinking.

For without the aid of the submarine bell on the Nantucket Shoals Lightship the disabled Republic, fast sinking, unable in the fog and night to give to the world her exact position, might have gone to the bottom and the passengers in the lifeboats never have been picked up by the rescuing steamers, even though they were so near the shore. Here was the situation:

The Baltic, coming from Europe, and picked up the submarine bell on Nantucket Shoals Lightship in a dense fog, laid her course from that point to New York and proceeded eighty miles when she got the wireless message that the Republic was in distress, and also the following:

"Have picked up Nantucket by submarine bell, north-northeast, sounding thirty-five fathoms. Sealy."

ACTING on this information the Baltic got within range of the submarine bell on Nantucket Shoals and then began her search for the Republic.

As Captain Hanson said in his testimony before the White Star directors later:

"When I could not hear the submarine bell myself I knew that I was outside of the Republic's position."

"After twelve hours' search, zig-zagging and circling in the fog, changing our course as each new bit of information came by wireless, we at last found the Republic. We came within a hundred feet of the ship before we could see anything, and then we saw only the faint glare of a green light they were burning—like the illumination you burn on the Fourth of July."

"During our twelve hours' search I estimate we traveled 200 miles in our zigzag course before we found her, and all within a sea area of ten square miles."

"After taking on board the passengers of the Republic and Florida we proceeded, still in a dense fog, for New York, making Fire Island and Ambrose Channel light vessels by submarine bells. I may mention that all three light vessels were made by submarine bell long before we heard the lightship's fog whistle."

Had the Republic been equipped with a submarine bell of her own as well as the receiving apparatus she would have been found twelve hours sooner. But submarine signals were then in their infancy, and the value of the submarine bell, which is now acknowledged by all who sail the seas, was not realized at that time. Indeed, this tremendously important invention for the saving and safeguarding of life at sea was thought then to be even more chimerical than the wireless.

That was only three years ago. Now there are 140 signal stations equipped with submarine bells, and more than 600 vessels are equipped with the receiving apparatus. Every large vessel which comes to an American port has the receiving apparatus, and from the stress laid upon the reports of the shipmasters in the Titanic investigation it is expected that the Senatorial

committee will recommend that in future vessels be compelled to carry a submarine signaling apparatus as well as the receiving mechanism.

It was shown at the investigation that all the Titanic passengers might have been saved had that ill-fated vessel possessed even the small hand-operated submarine bell, which can be lowered over the side of the vessel and operated by a sailor with a rope.

The blows of this bell can be heard for more than five miles. The Mount Temple was supposed to have been as near as that, but could obtain no definite knowledge of the location of the injured vessel, for the Titanic could not give her location, although there was no storm. Had there been a storm, or even a heavy fog, the survivors in the lifeboats might never have been picked up at all.

THE operation of the submarine bell is simplicity itself. There are four kinds of bells in general use, classified as to their sending apparatus—the pneumatic, electric, automatic and hand bell—and each has its special use and value. These four types have all been successfully used on lightships, tugboats, and vessels of all descriptions, and each has its special adaptability for the work required of it.

The receiving apparatus is alike in all cases, consisting of a delicate diaphragm that takes up and magnifies all sounds. This diaphragm, or microphone, is hung in a small cotton tank filled with water and fastened directly to the side of the ship. In order to obtain the exact direction from which the sound comes two of them are used on each ship equipped, one on each side, ten or fifteen feet from the prow and as deep in the water as possible.

Each microphone is connected with an indicator in the pilot-house or chartroom. The bell sound coming through the water passes through the skin of the ship, enters the water in the tank and is picked up by the microphones, which in turn transmit it to the indicator box. Switched in the indicator box enable the observer to listen alternately to the sound picked up by the port and starboard microphones, and to determine by the loudness of the tone on which side the bell is ringing.

In order to get the exact direction from which the sound is coming the ship is swung toward the side on which the sound is loudest, and when it is equally loud on both sides the ship is certain to be pointing directly at the bell.

The importance of this advantage cannot be estimated. For without it much valuable time must always be wasted in obtaining a ship's location. The vital thing then is to get help at the earliest possible moment. If it is foggy, and most accidents occur in fog—there is absolutely nothing besides submarine signals when will give the exact location of the disabled ship. If every steamer carried an emergency bell to be lowered overboard in case of accident and rung to enable rescuing ships to come directly to their aid, the loss of life in marine accidents would be cut down by half at least. As it is, valuable time is often lost by the rescuing parties in blind attempts to locate the wreck.

Although the greatest service of submarine signals lies in the prevention of accidents they are also of primary importance after an accident. The vital thing then is to get help at the earliest possible moment. If it is foggy, and most accidents occur in fog—there is absolutely nothing besides submarine signals when will give the exact location of the disabled ship. If every steamer carried an emergency bell to be lowered overboard in case of accident and rung to enable rescuing ships to come directly to their aid, the loss of life in marine accidents would be cut down by half at least. As it is, valuable time is often lost by the rescuing parties in blind attempts to locate the wreck.

THE greatest of all perils at sea is fog. Storms are no longer the menace they were; fires and accidents to machinery seldom result in the loss of a vessel; derelicts are systematically hunted down; icebergs can be avoided by keeping away from the section of the sea infested by them, and dangerous coasts have been charted and protected by lights and signals which can be seen in plenty of time in clear weather.

But in thick weather all these precautions fail. The lights cannot be seen, accurate observations are impossible, and foghorns are tricky and unreliable. Fog is the demon of the sea and the despair of the modern sailor's life. Water is uniform in density and transmits sound equally in all directions, if that sound be made at sufficient depth to avoid disturbances incident to the surface. Water is also a much swifter conductor of sound than air. To be exact, sound travels under water at a velocity of nearly 4,700 feet per second, or more than four times as rapidly as it does through the air.

The field for the submarine bell seems enormous as its usefulness becomes recognized by merchant and

naval captains alike. At first of all airship protection against charred coasts at times when all other precautions are useless. If acts as a guide when all other safeguards are useless.

Nantucket Lightship, Fire Island and Ambrose Channel are marks without which no navigator would attempt to make New York Harbor, and yet by means of the submarine bell captains are now enabled to make them in clear weather sooner than by the old methods, and in thick weather they make them just as soon, and at times when the other warnings would not be detected at all.

At Charleston and Plymouth the German steamers do not make port at all in foggy or stormy weather. Tugboats equipped with bells are sent out to meet them. They are picked up by the steamers, receiving apparatus and lowered without delay. Passengers and mail are disembarked safely, and the voyage continued without delay. An incident which happened a few months ago at Bremen shows how time may be saved by use of the bell.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II, in a dense fog, reached the mouth of the Weser together with several other vessels which were not equipped with submarine signals. By means of her submarine signal apparatus she was able to pick up the Weser Lightship, enter the harbor, where she found the fog lifted, and discharging her cargo. It was twenty-two hours before the weather cleared outside and the other vessels could make port.

The part that submarine signals may play in the future in developing submarine boats as an offensive and defensive weapon in war cannot be fully realized until war comes, but their value for insuring the safety of submarine navigation can best be shown by two instances. At Newport recently, in a fog, when the United States submarine Octopus was running a mile submerged, a tug crossed the Narrows, getting out in tow. It was only a matter of moments before she would have been raked by the harrow, and in all probability lost with all her crew, when her tender signaled her to come to the surface. She instantly obeyed and escaped almost certain destruction.

The other instance of an accident which might have been avoided was that of the French submarine Phosgene. While maneuvering outside of Cadiz harbor she ran aground on the surface directly in front of a cross-channel stone pier and was sunk with all her crew. Even if she had been equipped with submarine signals, she would have been in time to avoid the collision.

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THE FIRST SUFFRAGIST A PIRATE.

The original woman suffragist has been found.

Sought for by the London bobby at the behest of the British Parliament, by countless English "pressmen" and by thousands of enthusiasts in the cause of "Votes for Women" without avail, it has remained for the suffragists of Boston to discover the primal exponent of the movement making for the complete freedom of the sex.

To be accurate, the women of Boston have been able only to establish the identity of this unique individual. To find him would be quite another matter. Members of the British Parliament, who have read thus far with anticipatory emotions of the keenest, may now lay the paper down with the assurance that they will never hear of the Original Suffragist scrubbing out a cell floor in Holloway Jail or leading a suffragette army against the House of Commons.

Unfortunately for the cause of woman's suffrage in England, the first suffragist cannot report for duty. If he could, London would probably have to increase her police force or elect a brand new parliament, while the undertaker was superintending the "back to the soil" movement being made by the old.

As doubtless the reader has already inferred, the primal prodigson of suffrage was a mere masculine man.

Incidentally, he was a pirate.

A hold sweeper, with fierce, bristling whiskers.

A Viking.

The first Duke of Normandy.

And his name was Gungu Hroff.

Like most pioneers, Hroff was more or less of a character. He could not give the women of his time the vote, never having had one himself, but he was the first of his race, according to historical records, to recognize and enforce the rights of women in a community where the rights of the individual man were none too secure. A man of huge stature, indomitable courage and recklessness in battle, he was also a patron of music and the arts.

UNFORTUNATELY, but few facts about Gungu's early domestic arrangements have come down to us. In fact, who the first Mrs. Gungu was is entirely unknown to the historians, although it is on record that when the Viking leader established his reputation as a friend of the feminine sex he had for a wife, the beautiful daughter of King Charles, otherwise the Simple, of France.

But all are agreed that it was not from the French king's daughter that her illustrious spouse gained his progressive notions. Some sunny-haired daughter of his native Scandinavia must first have indicated the ideas to which he gave expression while conducting the dual affairs of his adopted Normandy. For while the women of France were just as fair and fascinating as they are today, they were equally indifferent to the ballot.

Again it must be remembered that Gungu in his earlier days was a sailor and a pirate, with all that these terms imply. He went and he took, as it were, and it may be that the remorse that this manner of life engendered resulted in his changed opinions in later years. At the same time it should be recalled that in those days piracy was considered quite an art, and was in vogue in many of the best families, so that Gungu Hroff must not be judged too harshly by his critics.

Gungu was essentially a progressive. He was probably more progressive in many ways than any of the exponents of the most ultra-advanced ideas of the present day. In fact, it was largely because of his progressiveness that he became Duke of Normandy and was enabled to express his ideas and ideals in concrete form. As the genial freethinker himself might have said, "He lived on this way."

Having used his advanced ideas in many parts of the world, in fact wherever the carved prow of his war-galley struck, with varying success for some years, he returned to his own Scandinavia. There he found a king who was curiously reactionary and opposed to the Hroff theories.

On his way to the capital, accompanied by his Vikings, Hroff entered a town which was much like the king in its antagonism to advancement and uplift. Quick to detect that it was his duty to check this untoward exhibition of revolt against the standard bearers of progress and reform, he proceeded to wipe the town from the map of Scandinavia.

WHEN he had completed the job, with the thoroughness for which he was always remarkable, he continued on his way to pay his respects to the king, whom he had not yet learned was a conservative of the most pronounced type. Fortunately, as the reactionaries outnumbered the progressives nearly ten to one, Hroff discovered his mistake in time, as otherwise this article might have been written and another martyr to the cause of uplift and humanity's advantage might have been made.

Hroff decided that if his own country was so far behind the times that it would not get on the bandwagon of progress he would shake its dust from his feet forever. And the faster he did it the better was his decision, as soon as he had made certain that the king and a large crowd of his strong-arm Vikings were close behind him.

So pushing his stanch galley from the shore Hroff

again set sail, this time for the fair fields of France. King Charles the Simple he found to be patterned in much the same mold as the ruler he had lately spurned forever, and equally averse to all reforms. But he did not have so large or so able a following. His organization was not so effective and Hroff found him in consequence more amenable to reason.

After several discussions of the progressive ideas formulated by Hroff, some of which history tells us were quite heated, the French king threw up the sponge.

"Take Normandy, Hroff," he said at last, "and do with it as you will. But leave me the rest of France."

And for money's sake, stop telling folks about your queer notions. They're getting the proletariat so upset the first thing we know they'll be running some apple-woman for my job and then where will our organization be?"

Just what Hroff's answer was or what it might have been had he not previously cast his eye upon the king's fair daughter history does not record. But it is known that he agreed to the royal proposition with the proviso that the princess be thrown in for good measure. To this Charles was more than agreeable, for the princess had frequently been something of a trial to him and Hroff had promised. He counted himself delivered from two great troubles, made the compact with a good grace, and Gungu Hroff became the first Duke of Normandy.

IT was B. A. Hroff, the Boston bandmaster, who is himself an ardent suffragist, that first brought the fact that his ancestor, ten centuries removed, was the first genuine advocate of the rights of women to the attention of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association. At once several ladies, among them Miss Mary Schlesinger, president of the organization, became interested, and libraries everywhere were ransacked for information about the long dead Norse founder of fertile Normandy. Many interesting facts were collected and much data obtained that went far to prove that Gungu Hroff was many centuries in advance of his time.

Indeed, according to many of those who have in-



The Arms of the Man.

vestigated the records of his deeds and accomplishments, he might be held to be far more progressive than many men of the present day. He is on record as the first man who really deemed woman other than a mere chattel, whose will was only that of her lord and master. In spite of the fact that it was considered quite proper by all of Gungu's forbears and contemporaries as well to go and take anything they wanted, provided they could do so without the owner of the article battle-axing them, it seems that very early in life Gungu decided that something was wrong with this system.

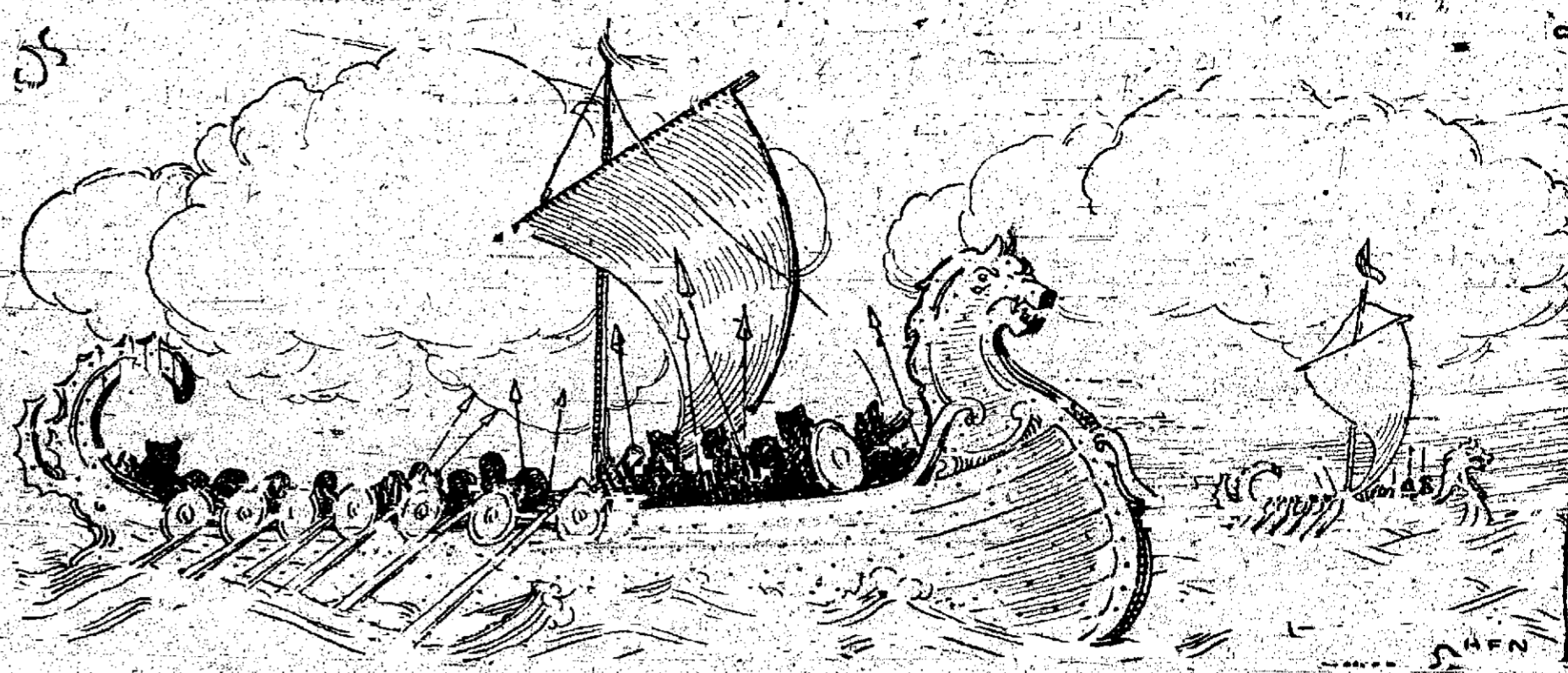
Nor was it because some one else had taken Gungu's property away from him that he became of this mind. A gentle, amiable giant, he received his surname, Gungu, meaning "Walking," because no horse bred in the land could carry him when fully accoutered for battle, and invariably he had to fight on foot. This was in a land which gave the great Percheron horses to the world.

It was the poverty of the country, owing to its lack of vegetation, which compelled the people of ancient Scandinavia to go forth on piratical expeditions as a means of subsistence, and as their livelihood was gained, not by peaceful toil, but by war and pillage, the boldest and the strongest wielded the preponderance of influence. This it was that Hroff, who was more than seven feet tall and the boldest fighter of the fierce Norse race, became a political power as well as a leader in battles of land and sea.

Infused with a spirit of chivalry, Hroff established a code for the warriors. Under it a man was compelled to pay a heavy fine for forcing a station to participate in the great horse fights of the day without the permission of its owner. Also it was decided that it was honorable, and therefore not permissible, to attack one champion while he was engaged in fighting another.

He ruled that an man over fifty or under eighteen years of age should fight in those tournaments to the death. Formerly adult men and boys of twelve were frequently pitted against warriors in their prime. No man would run from one equally equipped. The circulation of slander was not tolerated. However hopeless a fight might look, none could utter a word of fear, according to the code.

BUT the greatest good worked by the powerful "Walking" Hroff was the elevation of woman to a social and political equality with man. No woman was to be captured or robbed. A man's life was forfeit if it were



Gungu Hroff The First Suffragist.

proved that he carried a woman aboard a Viking ship without her consent.

If a house was fired in vengeance, the women were allowed to leave first. This consideration for woman, once established and in practice, she was given rights and privileges never before contemplated by the Vikings.

Maidenhood was highly respected and protected, and upon marriage the woman became the equal and the

companion of her husband instead of being his inferior and his slave. Whatever she received by inheritance or through marriage was her own property to dispose of at her will. Whatever restrictions in this particular were laid upon her were also laid upon her husband. Her advice in the councils was sought and had great weight.

Marriage was made a civil compact. If the bride

had a dowry, the bridegroom was obliged to meet it with an equal contribution, and the combined fund was set aside for the benefit of their offspring. The place of the wedding was for the first time transferred and forever established at the home of the bride. Girls and boys reached their majority at the same age, fifteen years, and from then on could transact their own business and dispose of their own property.

For the first time in the history of the world girls were permitted to select their own husbands from the young men who offered marriage instead of being coerced into marrying any one selected for them. This was a tremendous step in the direction of woman's rights. Their nearest kinsmen were permitted to advise but not to force their opinions on the women. Widows had the same rights as maidens or wives.

Men and women were not allowed to marry unless they owned enough property to support themselves and several children in comfort. If the man acquired wealth after marriage, the woman owned one-third of it, by virtue of her title as wife. This applied to both real and personal property. A man could not take his wife's property out of the country without her consent.

The religion of the Northmen or Norsemen inspired them with a love for daring enterprises and taught them that warriors fallen in battle were admitted to their paradise, Valhalla. Their native ferocity and their warlike practices, when the standing of their women was established, led them to other lands in search of the exercise of their fierce enjoyment and of plunder, and Gungu Hroff, returning one summer from a raiding expedition, committed such acts of depredation in Kikla that King Harold, who had issued an edict forbidding robbery in his realm, was so enraged that he announced at a great public meeting that the great chieftain was an outlaw from Norway.

Thereupon Hroff gathered about him a mighty army and crossed the sea to the Hebrides, and thence proceeded to France, where he established his Norsemen in great force along the banks of the river Seine, and made incursions into the country, even plundering Paris itself.

Charles the Simple, realizing that it was useless to resist, was obliged to give to him a part of Normandy, which was named Northmanland, or Normandy, and Hroff was created first Duke of Normandy, when he had demanded and received in marriage the king's beautiful daughter, who had fallen a victim to his rugged, manly charms. Hroff, with his respect for woman and his love for his royal wife, embraced the Christian religion and became a vassal of the French king. His faithful Norsemen followed his example in both particulars and took to wife the beautiful daughters of France.

A century later his blood descendant, William the Conqueror, followed by his "Flower of Chivalry," the Normans, who combined the dauntless bravery of their Viking ancestors with the culture and polish of the French, led the Norman invasion into England, where they wrested the crown from the subjects of Harold the Saxon.

BY PROCESS OF ELIMINATION

"WHY, my dear, that's perfect nonsense," exclaimed Mr. Wiseman. "Somebody must have broken the vase."

"Well, no one will confess to it," replied his wife. "That's because you have not questioned them in the proper manner. Women lack that persistence, that resolution not to be fooled, that determination requisite to extract the truth from an unwilling witness. Give him the impression that you are not to be balked nor misled, and the most stubborn will soon bend before your invincible will. It is simply an illustration of the power exercised by a greater intellect over a lesser," explained Mr. Wiseman, loftily.

"Yes, I presume so," assented his wife, with a faint smile. "Suppose you try."

"So I will," asserted he, leaving the room with a determined tread.

After a while he returned, sank into his chair, picked up his paper and resumed his reading, with a slight frown indicating the possibility of his expression.

"Well, did your greater intellect perform a miracle?" inquired his wife.

"Yes, I found out, if that's what you mean," was the reply.

"Oh, John, you did find out, really?" cried his wife, admiringly. "How did you do it? Who was it?"

Mr. Wiseman looked at her in silence for a moment before he began:

"I discovered who broke the vase by the logical process called elimination, and I find beyond dispute that I broke it."

"Why, you couldn't have," cried the bewildered lady. "You weren't here, and—"

"Nevertheless, I did," he affirmed. "I find that the cook didn't, the housemaid didn't, the nurse didn't, the children didn't, and you didn't; that leaves but one person in this household who did, and that is I. Of course, I'll replace it," he concluded, hastily leaving the room before his wife had time to say anything.

Where the Professor Quit.

A learned professor as one of the large public schools was explaining to his class how the identity of a thing might remain, even with the loss of its parts.

"Here," he said, "is this penknife. Now, suppose I lose this blade and replace it with a new one—you see it has two blades—is it still the same knife?"

"Yes, yes," cried the class.

"And suppose," he said, "I lose the second blade, and replace it with a new one—is it still the same knife?"

"Oh, yes," said the class.

"Now," said the professor, triumphantly, "suppose

I lose the handle and have a new one made—is it still the same knife?"

"Certainly," roared the class.

But here a youth arose—a one of the clear-headed kind. "Professor," said he, "suppose I should find those two blades and that handle, and put them together again—what knife would that be?"

The professor's answer is not recorded.

A Daniel of Two Minds.

A Kentucky blacksmith was elected justice of the peace. The first case he tried was litigation involving the ownership of a cow. The lawyers on both sides were young, ambitious and eloquent.

The lawyer for the plaintiff spoke for half an hour in his best vein. When he sat down the new justice said:

"I've heard enough—plaintiff wins."

The lawyer for the other side protested that he had something to say, too, and that it was unfair to render a judgment until both parties to the action had been heard.

"Go ahead and talk if you want," said his honor, "but my mind's fully made up."

The young lawyer went ahead—for an hour. He was a better orator even than his smiling and triumphant adversary. In his remarks on the cow he introduced, among other topics, the American Eagle, the Southern Cross, the Bonny Blue Flag, and the Old Kentucky Home. When he sat down the new justice said:

"Well, now, don't that beat all? Defense wins!"

Casey Was an Accident.

Mr. Halloran surveyed the insurance agent with a dark and hostile countenance. The fact that one eye was concealed by a somewhat grimy bandage did not add to the attractiveness of his expression.

"Haven't you made up your mind yet to insure with us?" inquired the agent. "You told me I might call again in a few days."

"There was two of you at me to get an accident insurance policy," said Mr. Halloran, breathing heavily. "I told you and him both you might call in again, and he come first, day before yesterday, and I insured with his company."

"That very night I met up with Barney Casey on the way home, which was what I was expecting and happen," continued Mr. Halloran, raising himself by grasping the arms of his chair with two capable although scarred hands, "and when we'd finished with one another, I was like this."

"Yesterday morning I sent for the insurance chap,

and says I to him: 'Look at me, I says, 'and estimate the damages and pay them.'"

"He squirmed right out o' the door, saying 'twas no accident I'd had."

"Now, if meeting with Barney Casey, after keeping out of his way for six months, is no accident, I'm done with insurance companies, and the sooner you take this house the better I'll place me."

Pa Was Touchy.

"Do you think, my darling," he gurgled, "that your father will consent to our marriage?"

"Well, Clarence," she replied, "of course, papa will be sorry to lose me—still!"

"But," interrupted the absent one, "I will remind him that instead of losing a daughter he will gain a son."

A deadly pallor overspread the maid's damask cheek.

"Clarence," she cried, "if you really want me I implore you to say nothing so foolish. Papa has three such sons living with him now, and he's extraordinarily touchy on the subject."

A Hat for Sweet Charity.

Two old friends met in the smoking car on the way to business one morning.

"What's the matter with your wife, old man?" asked No. 1.

"Oh, she had a terrible shock yesterday," came the reply.

"No, I looked sympathetic," he asked.

"Why, she was taking part in a rummage sale at the local institute. It was a very warm day, and she took off her best hat and laid it down on a table."

"Yes?" queried No. 2.

"Well, some needle of a woman sold it for a quarter."

He Got It From His Parents.

Little Jack was struggling through his home lessons and there were many signs of distress written on his young face.

"Mother," he said, in a small voice, "what does her-d-dilly mean?"

"Mother wasn't quite sure herself, but she wasn't going to say so. So she answered vaguely."

"It's—er—it's something you get from your father or me."

Little Jack thought hard for a few moments. Suddenly a look of knowledge, born of past pain, crossed his face.

"Then is spanking her-d-dilly, ma?" he asked sadly.

THE CABARET SHOW AN EVOLUTION



By DAVID J. CLARK.

TWO years ago, had the average New Yorker been asked, "Are you going to the cabaret show after the theatre?" he would probably have been somewhat uncertain how to reply. If he had been something of a traveler he would have recognized the name as that of a popular feature of the night life of the Parisian faubourgs. Where to find a cabaret show in Manhattan, however, would have been a problem.

That was less than two years ago, yet to-day the cabaret show is one of Broadway's most important institutions and a necessary adjunct of every first-class restaurant. Paris has at last invaded New York, and it has come to stay.

Broadwayites, who demand the best that is to be had, liked the innovation and, as usual, the long faces bowed meekly before the demands of their patrons. As a result the cabaret show, in all its numerous ramifications, has become an important feature of the night life of New York.

The late Henry H. Harris was responsible for the cabaret's first popularity on Broadway. He it was who imported the Gallicism especially for his Folies Bergere. Broadway liked the word and straightway adopted it. Broadway is fond of entertainment while eating or drinking, and the cabaret show filled a long-felt want.

More than a few predicted failure for Mr. Harris at the outset. "You cannot make New Yorkers become Parisians. They will have none of it," said the doubters when his first announcement was made. Mr. Harris, however, differed, and the Folies Bergere proved he was right. Its limited space alone made it inadvisable to continue it.

The next to see the possibilities of the cabaret was Louis Martin, who adopted the Parisian custom of entertaining his guests while dining shortly after the Folies Bergere opened its doors. Other leading Broadway restaurants were quick to take the hint and cabarets came into being in many different sections.

Yet while Henry H. Harris and Jesse Lasky were, in a sense, the pioneers who first really made the cabaret form of entertainment popular in New York, with an earlier stage of its development Broadway had long been familiar. More than ten years ago cafe entertainers were quite common and were well known to the class that now patronized the cabarets in the various hotels and restaurants along the Big White Lane. Although not to be classed with the latter-day entertainers, they were nevertheless well patronized. The average salary paid a singer or dancer in a restaurant or cafe ten years ago was about twenty-five dollars, twice that amount is the lowest salary paid on Broadway to-day. The performers as a class are far better

than they were in the old days and have been dignified by being termed "cabaret performers."

HUNDREDS of New Yorkers will tell of the cafe entertainers who charmed merrily each evening when the "white light district" ended at Thirty-fourth street. Over ten years ago the Broadway Garden, located on Broadway just below Thirty-third street, presented a vaudeville bill of some length while after-theatre diners satisfied their appetites. Just a block south Clark's Restaurant, bid for the late patronage with a similar set of entertainers. In the same vicinity the Star Cafe, while appealing to its patrons' palates with Chinese and American dishes, supplied them with the latest songs and dances of the day, as did the Cairo, Bohemia, Savoy, Royal Garden, the Berlin and half a dozen other nearby cafes and restaurants.

The Parker House, a hotel at that time at Thirty-ninth street and Broadway, with a dining room that accommodated fully four hundred people, gave a two-hour entertainment by after-theatre diners, as did the Cadillac for some time after it had opened. Martin's, on Thirty-eighth street, also had a cabaret show long before that class of entertainment became generally popular.

It must be admitted that the class of entertainment provided previous to the opening of the Folies Bergere is not to be compared with that offered to-day, nor did the performers receive the salaries they now receive. Singers of ten years ago were paid comparatively small honorariums, but it was an understood thing that any request from a patron for a particular song was bound to have a monetary consideration attached to it. In consequence performers averaged quite as much as the singers receive to-day.

The entertainers in cafes and restaurants now are mostly from the two-day vaudeville houses, while nearly half the talent upon the vaudeville stage to-day have been recruited from the cafes.

Booking agents are now kept busy supplying talent for both theatres and restaurants. They may be seen almost any night in vaudeville and cafes looking for new entertainers. Those who have not yet been upon the stage are thus frequently given their first chance to present their act before a real audience. Hundreds of acts now before the public have been discovered in cabaret restaurants or other, many of whom have later become big box-office attractions.

BOOKING agents who are booking acts for the various cabarets are equally busy giving actors reasons why the work in restaurants should be preferred to an engagement on the stage. One of the strongest arguments advanced by them is the fact that there is no time lost when working in the cabarets and no railroad fares to be paid. Some of the best known acts have not hesitated to give this as their reason for preferring cabaret work. Even the most popular performers have trouble in booking their routes without a few weeks' layoff during a season, so the agent who supplies the talent for

From the simple singers who less than a decade ago earned a somewhat precarious livelihood by entertaining the dining public, to the elaborately staged productions now the feature of nearly every first-class big city restaurant is a long step. It may be that the immediate future will see theatre-goers leisurely eating their dinners while watching the performance.

the cabarets has a good argument on his side. Actors are becoming more and more in favor of this new style of entertainment, and the restaurants are constantly adding well-known names to their lists of attractions.

The difference between the cabaret of today and that of ten years ago is the platform on which the performers work. Those of the old-school had to work in a space made on the restaurant floor, with tables closely surrounding it. The cabaret performer, instead, has a raised platform on which to give his act, and does not come in contact with the patrons of the place at all. This has occasioned trouble for the proprietors with the Bureau of Licenses, which has insisted on having licenses being secured, the contention being that raised platforms constitute a stage.

SOME of the best known acts on Broadway now might present their entertainment at one of the various cabarets after their regular turn at the theatre is over. Dozens of vaudeville artists are receiving a

larger salary from the cabarets than they are from the stage. Artists widely known to patrons of the best vaudeville houses were at first inclined to consider this new form of entertainment as beneath their dignity. But they have since found it a profitable addition to their regular work. No act that can be given in a restaurant is beyond the means of the big Broadway cafes and restaurants if it is deemed sufficient of a variety. But this it must be, or they will have none of it. If it is the actors can name their own salary, for the demand for "something new" is eternal and ever increasing.

The vaudeville houses now are giving this same consideration, as the proprietors of the cabarets, over the ordinary small-time theatres to the average actor of course, established acts find very little trouble in securing all the time they desire, but the new acts find it difficult to get a season of open time on their hands, and are glad to consider the cabaret when its advantages are pointed out to them.

Dozens of performers, who have worked in cafes and restaurants, only to desert them for the stage, have returned to their former vocations since the cabaret made its advent in the white light district. Vaudeville headliners who owe their success to some obscure cafe act are too numerous to mention. Some idea of the salaries

paid the average cabaret performer can be gained from the fact that a team of dancers in a restaurant not far from Forty-second street, refused an offer to give their performance in a musical comedy unless they could work in the restaurant after the performance. This same team were supposed to be at least half a dozen Broadway managers, who wanted to engage them for the coming season at a handsome figure, but their offers were all refused.

The first cafe and restaurant on Broadway to entertain their patrons with vaudeville was the Mirror Cafe, as it was then known, located at Broadway and Fourth street. There is no doubt but that this cafe supplied more talent to the vaudeville stage than any other half dozen places of its kind in the country. Sixteen years ago more than twenty stars singly and double acts appeared at the vaudeville houses on Broadway in one week, that had, at some time, contributed to the entertainment of the guests of this restaurant. Less than a year ago, for example, George Whiting received a salary of \$1000 a week for a single specialty in this cafe. Shortly after this his popularity became such that he was starred in a act at Hammerstein's, in which the vaudeville, the piano player and the cabaret act were reproduced in detail.

Of course, there are many acts that cannot at the present time at least, present their performances in the limited space provided in the restaurants. Some of the managers of Broadway's greatest establishments declare, however, that within a very short time almost anything that can be produced in vaudeville will not be too big to include in their programmes.

WHAT THE SUBMARINE BELL TOLLED

ONE morning a little more than three years ago, when the world at its breakfast table was startled by the news of the collision between the White Star liner Republic and the Florida, for the first time the general public learned what "wireless" really meant. Before that it had been regarded more or less indifferently as an experiment, a pastime of the inventor, a scientific phenomenon for the yellow journals to exclaim over, or an interesting but hardly useful toy.

Many reputations were made in the period of suspense that followed the first news of the collision. Jack Bunn, the operator who sent out the famous C. Q. D. call, and the "wireless" that made its sending possible, both attained spectacular prominence, and those who have long memories may recall that the "submarine bell," a name which the public accepted without exactly understanding what it meant, also played an important part in the work of rescue.

But although the public heard little further of the submarine bell after the nine days' story of the Republic's collision and wreck had died out of the news columns it made a deep impression on steamship men for the part it played in that night's work. In some respects, indeed, it could hardly be placed second in importance to that performed by the wireless, which announced to the world that the Republic was rammed and sinking.

For without the aid of the submarine bell on the Nantucket Shoals Lightship the disabled Republic, fast sinking, unable in the fog and night to give to the world her exact position, might have gone to the bottom and the passengers in the lifeboats never have been picked up by the rescuing steamers, even though they were so near the shore. Here was the situation:

The Baltic, coming from Europe, had picked up the submarine bell on Nantucket Shoals Lightship in a dense fog, laid her course from that point to New York and proceeded eighty miles when she got the wireless message that the Republic was in distress, and also the following:

"Have picked up Nantucket by submarine bell, north-northeast, sounding thirty-five fathoms. Scally."

ACTION on this information the Baltic got within range of the submarine bell on Nantucket Shoals and then began her search for the Republic.

As Captain Ransom said in his testimony before the White Star directors later:

"When I could not hear the submarine bell myself I knew that I was outside of the Republic's position."

"After twelve hours' search, zig-zagging and circling in the fog, changing our course as each new bit of information came by wireless, we at last found the Republic. We came within a hundred feet of the ship before we could see anything, and then we saw only the faint glare of a green light they were burning—like the illumination you burn on the Fourth of July."

"During our twelve hours' search I estimate we traveled 200 miles in our zigzag course before we found her, and all within a sea area of ten square miles."

"After taking on board the passengers of the Republic and Florida we proceeded, still in a dense fog, for New York, making Fire Island and Ambrose Channel light vessels by submarine bells. I may mention that all three light vessels were made by submarine bell long before we heard the light ship's whistle."

Had the Republic been equipped with a submarine bell of her own as well as the receiving apparatus she would have been found twelve hours sooner. But submarine signals were then in their infancy, and the value of the submarine bell, which is now acknowledged by all who sail the seas, was not realized at that time. Indeed, this tremendously important invention for the saving and safeguarding of life at sea was thought to be even more chimerical than the wireless.

That was only three years ago. Now there are 140 signal stations equipped with submarine bells, and more than 600 vessels are equipped with the receiving apparatus. Every large vessel which comes to an American port has the receiving apparatus, and from the press laid upon the reports of the shipmasters in the Titanic investigation it is expected that the Senatorial

committee will recommend that in future vessels be compelled to carry a submarine signaling apparatus as well as the receiving mechanism.

It was shown at the investigation that all the Titanic passengers might have been saved had that ill-fated vessel possessed even the small hand-operated submarine ship bell, which can be lowered over the side of the vessel and operated by a sailor with a rope.

The blow of this bell can be heard for more than five miles. The Mount Temple was supposed to have been as near as that, but could obtain no definite knowledge of the location of the injured vessel, for the Titanic could not give her location, although there was no mist. Had there been a storm, or even a heavy fog, the survivors in the lifeboats might never have been picked up at all.

THE operation of the submarine bell is simplicity itself. There are four kinds of bells in general use, classified as to their sending apparatus—the pneumatic, electric, automatic and hand bell—and each has its special use and value. These four types have all been successfully used on lightships, fighting ships and vessels of all descriptions, and each has its special adaptability for the work required of it.

The receiving apparatus is alike in all cases, consisting of a delicate diaphragm that takes up and magnifies all sounds. This diaphragm, or microphone, is hung in a small cushion tank filled with water and fastened directly to the side of the ship. In order to obtain the exact direction from which the sound comes two of them are used on each ship equipped, one on each side, ten or fifteen feet from the prow and as deep in the water as possible.

Each microphone is connected with an indicator in the pilot-house or chartroom. The bell sound coming through the water passes through the skin of the ship, enters the water in the tank and is picked up by the microphones, which in turn transmit it to the indicator box. Switches in the indicator box enable the observer to listen alternately to the sound picked up by the port and starboard microphones, and to determine by the loudness of the tone on which side the bell is ringing.

In order to get the exact direction from which the sound is coming the ship is swung toward the side on which the sound is loudest, and when it is equally loud on both sides the ship is certain to be pointing directly at the bell.

The importance of this advantage cannot be estimated, for without it much valuable time must always be wasted in obtaining a ship's location. Disasters such as that of the Titanic all teach a lesson and point the way to means that will render their recurrence impossible.

Although the greatest service of submarine signals lies in the prevention of accidents, they are also of primary importance after an accident. The vital thing, then, is to get help at the earliest possible moment. It is foggy and most accidents occur in fog—there is no other nothing besides submarine signals which will give the exact location of the distressed ship. If every steamer carried an emergency bell, to be lowered overboard in case of accident and rung to enable rescuing ships to come directly to her aid, the loss of life in marine accidents would be reduced to a very small percentage. As it is, valuable time is often lost by the rescuing parties in blind attempts to locate the wreck.

THE greatest of all perils at sea is fog. Storms are no longer the menace they were, and accidents to machinery seldom result in the loss of a vessel. Fog is the demon of the sea, and the despair of the modern sailor's life. Water is uniform in density and transmits sound equally in all directions, so that sound can be made at sufficient depth to avoid disturbances, but, due to the surface, water is also a much swifter conductor of sound than air. To be exact, sound travels under water at a velocity of nearly 4,700 feet per second, more than four times as rapidly as it does through the air.

The need for the submarine bell seems obvious, as its usefulness becomes recognized by night and day. In order to get the exact direction from which the sound is coming the ship is swung toward the side on which the sound is loudest, and when it is equally loud on both sides the ship is certain to be pointing directly at the bell.

It is of all means of protection against charted coasts at times when all other precautions absolutely fail. It acts as a guide when all other safeguards are useless.

Nantucket Lightship, Fire Island and Ambrose Channel are marks without which no navigator would attempt to make New York Harbor, and yet by means of the submarine bell signals are now enabled to make their way through the harbor more safely than by the old methods, and in thick weather to make their way just as soon and at times when the other warnings would not be detected at all.

At Nantucket and Plymouth, the German steamers do not make port at all in fog or stormy weather. They are prepared with bells are sent out to meet them. The Nantucket Lightship, carrying its receiving apparatus and a powerful searchlight, is always on duty, and all ships are required to make their way through the harbor more safely than by the old methods, and in thick weather to make their way just as soon and at times when the other warnings would not be detected at all.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II. is a case in point. He reached the harbor of the West Indies together with several other vessels which were equipped with submarine signals. By means of their submarine signals the Kaiser Wilhelm II. was able to make his way through the harbor more safely than by the old methods, and in thick weather to make their way just as soon and at times when the other warnings would not be detected at all.

The part that submarine signals may play in the future in a war, submarine boats using a wireless unit and a powerful searchlight, is not yet known, but their value for insuring the safety of submarine navigation can best be shown by two instances. At Newport recently it was found that the United States submarine Odissey was running in mid-Atlantic, a few miles from the coast, paying out a towline that lay directly in the path of the submarine boat. It was only a matter of moments before she would have been struck by the towline and in all probability lost with all her crew when her tender signaled her to come to the surface. She instantly obeyed and escaped all serious destruction.

The other instance of an accident which might have been avoided was that of the French submarine Pluton. While maneuvering outside of Calais harbor she struck the surface directly in front of a cross-channel tugboat and was sunk with all her crew, two hundred and twenty men, of whom escaped. Had she been equipped with submarine signals she would have been able to avoid the approaching tugboat and thus to avoid destruction.

SUMMER NOVELTIES

by Mary Eleanor Connell

Unusually Attractive are the New Accessories For the Neck. They are All Extremely Soft and Frilly in Effect. Stocks are Again Much Worn. An Effort is Being Made to Popularize the Long Sleeve and the High Collar. In Some of the Newest Skirts Plaits and the Daniers are Combined.

THE most important question of the day among women who wear collarless blouses is what to wear around the neck with a coat. There is nothing new about this question or the subject. It is as old as the collarless blouse, and it has been discussed as much as the tariff, but it has not been settled, and that is why it crops up daily with added interest, and each woman is eager to hear what the other woman has to offer in the way of advice.

She may not agree with the other woman; one does not always ask advice to follow it, but to help one to make up one's mind. Out of all the many suggestions she may find one that is available for her special use.

The English women have always worn the collarless blouse; it is their invention, and they claim that it is the fundamental reason for their strong, shapely necks, which they undoubtedly have. It is true that the majority of English women do not have the feeling we do about exposing their bare necks with a rough coat collar as an outline. It is a becoming way to dress, however; there is nothing more charming than the collarless blouse, and it is certainly hygienic, but it is not at its best under a tailored coat.

Here are some of the different neckwear suggestions that are made: There is the French scarf of lace, lined with satin, net, or chiffon cloth, bound at the sides, passed twice about the neck, with its ends crossed in front, like a muffler.

This can be taken off with the coat, which is a distinct advantage, as every woman recognizes. The trick to making it is to get the lace wider than the length of the neck and leave an inch of this lace below the side bones. This drops down to the low shoulder and keeps any part of the neck from being exposed. Cream and white lace are used, and any of the patterns are better than Valenciennes. One does not wish to choose a deep scallop at the edges, as this is difficult to manage.

The separate gulfing is the first suggestion made, but the argument against this is that it cannot be removed at will. It needs to be fastened into the neck of the gown, and therefore it must remain until the gown is removed. Even if it could be pinned into the neck of the blouse in any way, it would be awkward to remove it when one removed the coat. The fault with the shallow gulfings is that they are apt to ride up at the back and sides, no matter how well they are fastened in. They need an arm-hole to hold them down, and if one is going to this much trouble, then it is wiser to take up the second suggestion, which concerns the net underblouse.

Neckwear is more than usually varied and interesting, but the neck finish of the blouse, stock or blouse, shows more variety and originality than it has in many seasons.

The Placket or cloth ruche and the curious phrases of the platted tube or lace frill have become familiar during the winter, but are more popular than ever, both in single and double frills. The latter usually in a white tulle plaiting over one of black. Similar frills in any depth, from three-fifths to shoulder point length, are used in combination with these, and collars of tulle, lace, velvet, or silk, and a narrow frill finishes the top of the collar band, an arrangement becoming to few women. These collars, in larger sizes made with deep frills, in black or in black and white, have to some extent taken the place of the neck ruche of tulle on long popular, and are worn as separate neck protection with collarless coats or frocks.

Then there are collars somewhat similar in line to these, but often without any fringing top frill, and, indeed, without frill at all, the cape portion, attached to a close, high collar of tulle, lace, or lingerie, being a flat round collar instead of a platted frill. Stocks with this addition, whether in flat collar or platted frill, are a boon to the woman who wears a high stock, for they are easily adjusted and fitted; a blouse of better material, however, than a plain stock does, the cape portion doing away with any chapping between neckband and stock.

Variations upon this theme are apparently endless, and many of the separate stock and blouse arrangements practically cover all the bodies, for which they furnish all the trimming necessary. Several of these simple collars are illustrated here, and will give a general idea of the possibilities intrinsic sort of thing.

On the whole, the separate frill arrangement is perhaps the most successful. It falls in well in the back and in the front and back, but it is a point on the shoulder, from which it can fall in a graceful line in front of the arm. It is a simple and perfect of only tucked net, the tucks ending about three inches above the bottom, and so providing for a soft, neat fall across the bottom. A band or flat edge of neck-lace borders it all around, and there are often little lace or tucked net shoulder yokes.

The stock may be plain and high and of the net and lace, or either of net and silk with a narrow frill at the top. The same type of frill collar also is made without a stock, falling in frill fashion from the base of the throat, or a point a trifle lower. A perfectly plain, little blouse of chiffon or other material needs no trimming other than such a collar.

Stocks with ample frill or plaited arrangements in the front only are still more numerous than the front and back bits. Many of them show complicated and elaborate schemes of frills, ruffles, bands, etc., but some of the simplest are simple in design. A high stock of tulle and lace, with a narrow frill of black satin whose ends fall down the middle of a soft double-lace of lace, is pretty, and there are many designs with bands of lace, tucked tulle, or lingerie running down in front and bordered on each side by a jabot of lace or a little ruche edged by rather wide lace frills.

The side frill has almost entirely disappeared, and in its place there is the double frill or square tab frill. The latter often assumes grotesque proportions, and is made up in all degrees of fineness and elaboration. It



The scallop effect is a new idea in this blouse, which opens in the front.



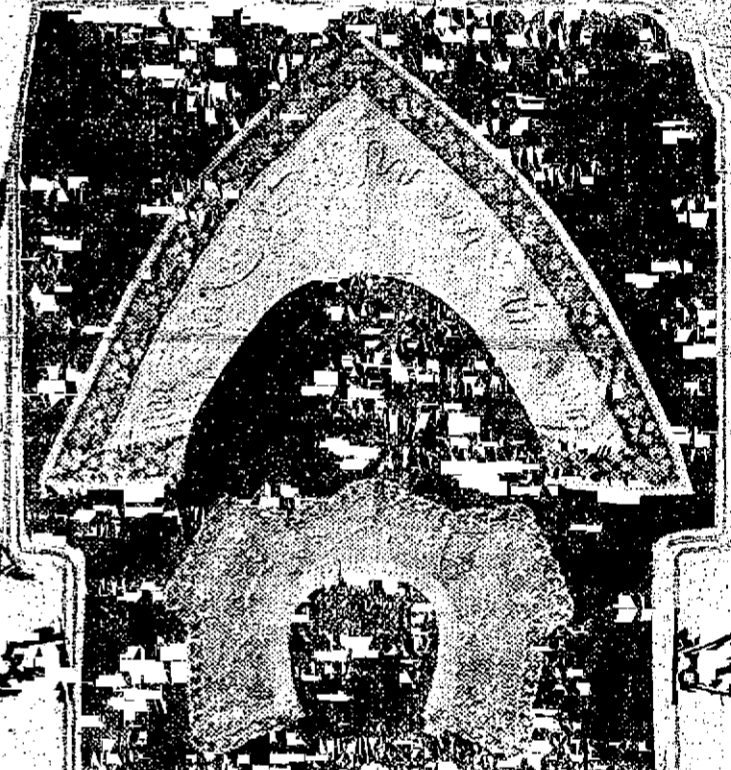
The long sleeve and high collar are features of this linen blouse.



A smart summer model in dark blue taffeta.



One of the new jabots in shirt bosom outline.



Two new collar models.

enough to reach over the top of the shoulders. These are smart in plain net, tulle edged with lace, or with crease-wise bands of handkerchief linen. Some light weight laces also are pretty. Occasionally they are varied by a band of black net at the edge. The simplest sort of stock with a smart accessory such as this becomes decidedly chic. Cuffs may be made to match.

The new bathing suits are fashioned from black satin, blue and white and black and white checked taffeta, tannan plaided and plain taffetas, and striped sarahs.

Strappings of taffeta, lace, and chiffon and ruchings of ribbon, both silk and velvet, are much used for the decoration of the new parasols.

Petticoats of crepe de chine, ponce, and china silk, as well as of mull and soft taffeta, are trimmed with plaited flounces that have no underlay.

Pumps and colonial models, with short rumps that show to advantage the unusually lovely silk stockings of today, are among the most popular.

Black satin evening slippers have heels studded with brilliants. Extremely pretty are the black satin models with heels covered with either cloth or silver.

Biscuit tinted veils are decidedly modish. An auto veil of chiffon on this color is barred with a fine black silk thread and finished on each edge with a darker tone of silk.

Laces on the ruche and macramé order come in white, light and dark color, and in color. Bandings and edgings of these laces figure largely on frocks and coats of tulle and linen.

Colors among the reds are sunset, raspberry, watermelon, tomato, geranium, and flame. In purple we have grape, night royal, thistle, and amethyst. Colors with a tinge of tan are all popular.

With a picture dress of black satin and white chiffon, which has a suggestion of "old fashions" skillfully adapted to modern ideas, an old fan should be carried. A Fragonard fan would be appropriate.

Sashes are even more popular than ever. The new platted sash is usually about twelve inches wide, and made with narrow inverted side plaits, which meet in the center, the outer edges being finished off with a hem.

Taffeta parasols of plain color, carry floral and Persian borders, which for the most part are wide ribbon. The border is no longer on the edge, but has moved higher up on the parasol, directly in the center of several inches above the hem, and a narrow border frequently appears several inches below the top.

A stunning evening gown of mauve mousseline de sole, draped over a foundation of cream lace, has a girle of deep violet velvet.

The parasols made with graduated ruffles, finished on edge with narrow silk fringe are reminiscent of the days of our grandmothers.

Scarves, small capes, and short wraps are made of bright colored tulle. These will be popular to wear with the lingerie dresses.

wired to stand up in the back, but running down to a pointed or square demi-decolletage in front, is pretty, and is usually low enough and spreading enough to leave the nape of the neck free. A wide box platted frill of sheer stuff, lightly wired, is another version, and there are coat collars, comparatively narrow, which cling rather closely at the sides, but flare backward or downward at the back.

A half high collar, as it is called, which is a straight, close collar, fitting closely around the back and sides of the throat, but ending under the ears, and leaving the front of the throat bare, is wired or bound to stand erect and close to the neck, and often has a frill of fine lace falling from its top, or perhaps it turns down in directoire fashion.

The Dutch neck, the turtleneck, and every imaginable shape in neck collars are used, the deep rounded or pointed backs being preferred to square shapes. Flirt and other

calls for a larger bow than the little cravat bows that have so long been popular, and narrow flat ruche bows of velvet or satin, or full bows of the same materials are made to spread across the entire top of the tab, unless a part of this top is hidden under a collar.

A new fancy places a tiny cravat bow at the top of the stock, in the middle front, instead of at the bottom, and a smart little tab frill of tulle, lace, or lingerie falls from under this bow.

Another new collar arrangement pictured on this page has the bow and frill in the back. A plain high stock has a finely platted frill of lace from ear to ear across the back of the neck, this frill flaring from two inches at each side to a standing point in the middle. A narrow band of black velvet falls on the frill closely to the stock, for an inch or two from the top and is tied in a little bow at the middle back, with its ends falling to the waist line or even below. The effect is quietly charming, and a rule, exceedingly becoming, which cannot be said for all the frill collar arrangements.

Strapping sets frills falling from the top of a high stock across the back of the neck, and are worn, too, and are now becoming than the all around frills at the collar top.

Innumerable pretty bow and cravat ideas are exploited. One that is fetching calls for a full bow of narrow black velvet ribbon whose fall ends are knotted loosely once at the bust line and then left to fall.

A one sided bow of lingerie and lace—which is really nothing more than a rectangle of the stuff platted up to leave one long platted tab and one shorter—is held by a knot of black velvet ribbon, from which fall ends a little longer than the longest platted tab. These touches of narrow black velvet ribbon with sheer white are always effective, and all in one with the pailers and long flowered stuffs and other quaint ideas of the changing modes.

Robespierre collars, Medici collars, and modifications of directoire collars are all seen. The Medici effects take various forms; most of them are a far cry from the genuine historic article, but often picturesque and becoming.

A frill of tulle, or lace, or sheer-mousseline, lavishly

THE HARBINGER of the SPRINGTIDE

By JEANNETTE MARKS

“*Aw, lad dear, no more, or ye'll be havin' an attack an'—*”

Annee's words sounded inconclusive, although she fortified them by an animated gesture with her plump, wrinkled hand. Her eyes glanced timidly from the window to David's face.

“But, Annee, ye've no said a word of the cuckoo,” said David, plaintively.

“Ay, the cuckoo,” replied Annee, her heart sinking as she sent her voice up—“the cuckoo—”

“Has it come? Did ye hear it?”

The old man clasped and unclasped his hands helplessly, childish disappointment overspreading his face.

“David dear, if ye'd but listen to what I was a-goin' to say,” Annee gulped. “I was a-goin' to say that I've no heard the cuckoo yet, but that everythin's so overcairly, an' I'm expectin' to hear one any time now. It's so warm there might be one singin' at dusk to-day—there might be!”

“Might there be?” asked David, his eyes brightening—“might there be, Annee?”

“Ay, there might be, lad,” and she lifted his head on her arm gently while she turned the pillow.

“It's overcairly,” he objected. “an', Annee—”

“Na, David dear, be still,” she commanded, drawing his head close to her bosom before she put him down on the pillow again. “Pastor Morris says everythin's overcairly. On the foxglove is west up in the garden, an' the heather by Blaen Cwm will be bloomin' a month early, an' the hills will be pink, lad—soon. Now, dearie, I'll be back by-and-by with the broth; ye must be still awhile.”

Annee went out of the room, stepping as softly as she could. For a moment she stood on the doorstep, looking into the old garden, green at last after the dreary winter, and beautiful in the promise of coming summer blossom. Foxglove and columbine, honeysuckles, lilies, and roses would bloom, but David would see them no more! For fifty springs they had gone into the garden together, he to trim the hedge and bind up the honeysuckle, she to dig about the rose-bushes and flowers. And every spring there had been one evening when the cuckoo's song was heard for the first time, and when there came into David's eyes a look of boyish joy. Ah, lad, lad—how she loved him! And he should hear the cuckoo again!

Resolutely Annee started up-hill, climbing close by the high pasture wall, and, pausing, made her way as best she could over boggy places. After she had gone about a quarter of a mile she looked around her furtively. There lay Gwylndy Bach in the distance, Ty Ceryg and Cwm Cloch far away, and the meeting-house still farther. Only the mountains were near by, and a few lazy sheep trailing over their wild, gray ledges. She did not see even a sheep-dog. When she sat down by the stone wall there was a look of approval on her face, followed, as she opened her mouth, by a look of appealing misery.

“Ay, it was somethin' like this: Coo-o. Ocm. Let me see, every year I've heard it, an' David he does it. Coo-o-o. Pwl that sounds like a hen,” Annee peered about her. “Cu, cu. Then she shook with silent laughter. “I know! It goes over and over again, sing-song, sing-song, like this: Cu-cu, cu-cu. Ay, that's better.” Practising the song, Annee rocked herself backward and forward. “It's growin' better,” she exclaimed; “but, lad, lad, I'm plannin' to deceive ye,” and the tears rolled out of her old eyes. She brushed the tears away impatiently and began the song again: “Cu-cu cu-cu-cu, cu-cu-cu, cu, ay, that's fair; ay, it's fine. He'll not know me from a real cuckoo. I'll have to be tryin' it now, for ye've no long, dearie.”

Annee went down into the valley, humming the bird-notes over to herself lest she forget what she had learned. She lifted her short skirts and waded through the marshy places; in her eagerness she was unmindful of the pasture bogs, her seventy years, her weary body, and her sparse gray hair lay damp on her forehead. In her mother-heart was but one thought—bringing his wish to David. Gasping, she reached the southern corner of the cottage garden, and there, leaned on a trellis for support till she could get her breath. Completely engrossed in what she was to do, she did not think to look about her, she did not listen for possible approaching footsteps, and even David had slipped in importance a wee bit behind the cuckoo song. Finally she drew a long breath and began; she paused a moment, then repeated the song, softly, slowly. Pleased with her success, she sang the song again, very softly, very slowly, till it sounded much as it came from a distance somewhere by the stream near the mill-wheel. She was just beginning once more when steps rustled behind her and a voice said, tauntingly:

“Fgl, us a pretty cuckoo-ye make, Annee, an' a pretty song!”

“Lowry Prichard!”

“It's overcairly for the cuckoo—is it not?”

“Ay.”

“An' what are ye singin' in your garden for an' David dyin'?”

Annee's mild eyes gathered fire, but she said nothing.

“Are ye deceivin' David an' he on the edge of the grave, Annee? It's a godly song to sing, an' a tale for meetin', eh, Annee?”

“Ye—may—go—out—of—this—garden, an' that this minnit,” said Annee, advancing.

Lowry backed towards the wicket.

“Ye look fair crazy, Annee—crazy with wrath—ay, and your hair is all rumpled an' your smock is wet.

Bein' a cuckoo is—” But Lowry never finished her taunt, for Annee pushed her through the wicket gate.

The old wife went towards the cottage door slowly. David must have heard Lowry's words, and she could never make him happy again.

“Annee! Annee!” Her face brightened, then fell.

“Ay, David, I'm comin'.”

“Annee, did ye hear a cuckoo singin'?” David's eyes glowed rapturously in the twilight.

“Ay, I thought so, dearie.”

“It sang three times, an' it sounded like somethin' else, it was so breathless; then it sang quiet and sweet, like a cuckoo; and the third time it seemed comin' from the old mill-wheel. I was listenin' for it again, when I heard Lowry Prichard's shrill voice, an' I could hear no more.”

“But, lad dear, ye've heard it, an' I'm that glad!” Annee beamed upon him. “Three times; ay, that's fine, an' a real cuckoo; now ye're happy, dearie, an' ye'll sleep well upon it.”

“Will it be singin' again?” asked David, with a sigh.

“Ay, in the early mornin' an' at dusk. Now ye must drink your broth an' go to sleep.”

“I was awake, Annee, when the stars were hangin' in the trees, an' I saw them an' out come by one while I was waitin' for it to sing. I heard little creepin' things makin' way through the grass an' the grass, an' I saw the moon by the mill-wheel, an' from silver to brown an' back to gray, an' I heard the other birds makin' their early mornin' chirrin', flittin' an' chirpin', an' a little breeze came an' bustled through the trees with them, but no cuckoo, an' then just as it was singin' an' I was stormin' with pots an' kettles.”

“Na, David, lad, I'm that sorry, but ye have heard it twice, dearie, an' if I'll be singin' this evenin' at dusk, perhaps over an' over again. Ye are feelin' fine this mornin', David?”

“Ay, better niver yesterday mornin'; I'll be gettin' well, Annee—is it not so?”

“Indeed, lad dear, ye'll be sleepin' among the heather fore long.”

Annee turned suddenly and went back into the kitchen; there in a corner she dried her eyes with her apron, drew a long breath, and went on with her household duties. She was disposing of the work rapidly, when she heard the click of the wicket gate. Coming up the path were John Roberts, Peter

“Amen!” sang Lowry Prichard.

“An', sister, there was light to that meetin', the spirit's among us these days; yours are the best o' 'em,” he said.

“Repeat,” shouted John Roberts.

“Have ye done?” asked Annee.

“Aye, sister.”

“I've a word to say. I've no mind to your salvation, no nor to heaven if the Lord make that evenin' a lie. I'm a thinkin' of David as I've thought of him these fifty years, an' if a' he will make him happy when he's dyin', then I'm willin' to be an' do it every minute of the day.”

“Sinner!” muttered John Roberts.

“Ay, sinner, a willin' sinner,” said Annee, her eyes blazing. “Now begone, and ye need not return.”

Annee bolted the door and sat down wearily on a chair. She felt quiet, it mattered so little what the neighbors thought of her life if only David might be happy, and David still believed he had heard the cuckoo. She was tired—so tired that she did not care what the church said of her; and her heart was numb. She knew that David was going, but it did not come home to her in the least except to make

her crying and the garden and around the house? She felt friendless, but still with the courage of a mother fighting in the world with a sick child to protect. She had no idea of relinquishing her plan, although she was in despair, and in any one had come to her with a friendly hand she would have wept. As it was, she was ready to meet attack after attack.

Annee was not surprised, later in the day, to see young Pastor Morris coming up the pathway. He came slowly. When he greeted Annee his eyes sought the ground, his complexion was ruddier and more boyish than ever, and his lips, usually firm in speech, trembled uncertainly. But the large hand with which he held Annee's was warm and kind. In the clean kitchen he began to talk with Annee about David—how was David? What did the physician say? Wasn't Annee growing tired? What could he do? Suddenly the young pastor changed as if brought face to face with an disagreeable duty.

“Annee, they say you are imitating a cuckoo, is it not?”

“Ay, sir, for David's ears.”

“But Annee, that is saying a lie, is it not?”

“It may be,” replied Annee, wearily.

“Wouldn't it be better if I were to tell David, Annee?”

“Oh, no, my noo!" sobbed Annee. “Not that!”

“Na, Annee, Annee, you mustn't cry so; there!” and the young man stretched out his hand helplessly.

“The fir, it's all the happiness David's got, an' he's gain.” Oh, my lad, my lad!

“There, there, Annee!”

“We've been married fifty years this spring, an' every spring we've listened for the cuckoo, an' not one missed. An' this year he's dyin', an' he's a wantin' to hear it so, an' it's overcairly. Oh, David, David!” sobbed Annee.

“There, Annee, there, dear,” soothed the young man. “Tell me about it. We'll see, Annee.”

“There's no more,” said Annee “only he kept askin' about things—violins an' cowslips an' birch-trees an' poplars—an' I know all the time he was settin' in the cuckoo an' not askin' because he was goin' an' mightn't hear it. An' one day he did. An' I said I thought he'd hear one that very evenin', that evenin' was overcairly. Then he seemed happier than I'd seen him, an' I went off up the hill an' sang in it till I could do it fair. Oh, David, lad!”

“Now, Annee, dear,” comforted the young man, patting her helplessly on the back—“Annee, dear, don't cry, just tell me more.”

“Then, sir, I sang the song in the corner of the garden, an' when I went into the house there was such a look of joy on David's face that's not been there for many a month, an' it was no matter Lowry Prichard said he heard it. It's the best happiness I can give him now.”

“I see,” said the young man. “Annee, I see. And you will be willin' to do it again?”

“Ay, sir, David's expectin' to hear the cuckoo to-night. Each time might be his last, an' I cannot disappoint him, poor lad.”

“Well, Annee,” said the minister, looking shyly out of the window, “I'll be around the garden at dusk watching, and there'll be no one to annoy you while you are singing, so sing your best for David.”

“Oh, sir, thank you,” replied Annee, drying her tears and sighing with relief. “It's a comfort. But ye're no bargain your conscience for me, sir, are ye?”

“I'm not sayin' Annee; I'm over-yeung to have a conscience in some things. I'll be going in to speak a few words to David, shall I?”

“Ay, sir, ye're so kind.”

And so it happened that at dusk, when David's eyes were growing wider with expectation and his heart was beating for very joy of the coming song, that Annee, after she had put him in motherly fashion, smoothed his covers, called him “lad dear,” and “dearie,” and “David,” and all the sweet old names she knew so well how to call him—so it happened that she stole out into the garden with a lighter heart of song than she had had in many a day. She knew the young minister was somewhere around to protect her from interruption. Standing by the honeysuckle trellis, swaying her old body to and fro, she sang. The song came again and again, low, sweet, far away, till all the hill seemed chiming with the quiet notes and echoes. And the young man, standing outside to the old woman singing inside the garden, knew something more of the power of love than he had known before, and he bowed his head, thinking of the happy notes and of David in the twilight, doing. Annee sang the song over and over again, then over and over again, till beyond the valley she saw the evening star hanging in the sky. Once more she sang, and all the spring was in her song. Then she turned to go into the house, her heart beating with fear. As she came through the doorway she heard her name called.

“Annee, sweetie, did ye hear the cuckoo singin'?”

David was sitting up in bed, his hands stretched towards her.

“An' lad dear,” replied Annee, softly, taking David into her arms.

“An' there were so many, an' they sang over an' over again.”

“Ay, David.”

“But ye were no like an' I like hearin' them better with ye here.”

“Ay, dearie, I was busy.”

“Oh, I was beautiful singin'—”

“Ay, lad, I know.”

“An' I'll be over again like this—” But David's mind trailed away as he started to sing.

“Ay, dearie, I see.”

“An' the valley was quiet, but Annee.” The voice ceased for a second the pulse in his throat ticked sharply against his heart, then his head settled heavily upon his breast.

“An' a lad, dear, David,” called Annee, rocking him in her arms—“lad, lad dear, will ye no speak to me?”

And the young minister, stepping in over the threshold, saw that the Messenger had come.



SHE LOOKED SHARPLY AT THE APPROACHING GROUP.

David drank it obediently.

“It's been a fine day, lad dear—is it not so?”

“Ay, a fine day. I did not think I'd ever hear it sing again,” and David's head slipped contentedly onto the pillow. “Ay,” he murmured, “a happy day!”

At dawn Annee stole out to sing her cuckoo song. It was done quickly, and she was back among her pots and kettles before David could know that she had been away. She rattled the saucepans around, then she stopped to listen. Yes, there he was calling.

“Ay, David, I'm comin'; I did not hear for the noise, dearie.”

“Annee, it's been singin' again!” There was an expression of eager happiness on David's wan face. “I'm a wantin' to hear it sing over an' over again, over an' over again.” But Annee, ye make such a clatter there's no hearin' more than a song or two, an' yesterday 'twas Lowry.”

“Ay, dearie, it's a pity I was makin' such a noise gettin' breakfast for ye.”

Williams, and Lowry Prichard. Annee put down the pot she was securing, wiped her hands on her apron, and went to the kitchen door, which, stopping outside, she closed carefully behind her. She looked sharply at the approaching group, and her kindly, wrinkled face hardened. Peter Williams spoke first:

“A fine mornin' to ye, Annee Dalben.”

“Thank ye, Peter Williams, for the wish.”

“How is your man?” asked John Roberts.

“He is the same,” replied Annee, in a level tone of voice.

Lowry Prichard moved nearer.

“We've come about the cuckoo-singin', Annee. At the meetin' last night the congregation prayed for ye, an' a committee was appointed to wrestle with ye.”

Annee breathed quickly.

“Ay, sister,” continued Peter Williams, “ye've always been a godly member of the flock, ye would not have David go to heaven with your heart in his hands.”

her hunger to bring him happiness. He should have said if she could give it. At a faint call she hastened to his room.

“Annee, there's some one outside, an’—”

“Ay, David Dalben, there is, an’ Annee is a cuck—”

But the sentence was never finished, for Annee forced Lowry Prichard's head back and slammed the casement to, latching it securely.

“What does she want?” asked David, feebly.

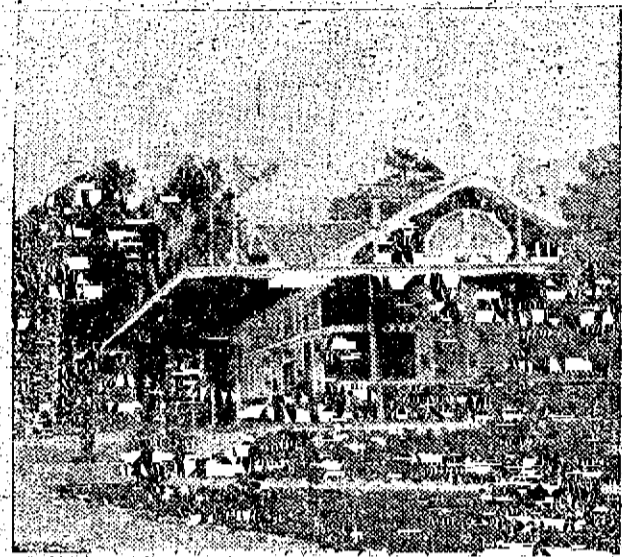
“I cannot say, lad, but she's no right talkin' to ye through a window. She's an idle, pryin' young woman. I'll see now that she's out of the garden. Go to sleep, dearie; it's bad for ye havin' so much noise over nothin'; ay, that's a good lad,” and Annee smoothed his brow with one hand the while she brushed aside her tears with the other.

“If David should live a week longer, could she ever keep the truth from him? For a day—yes, perhaps. But for an entire week, with all Nant'y Mor trying to force a way to the sick man? No. And how could she sing mornin' and night with the neigh-

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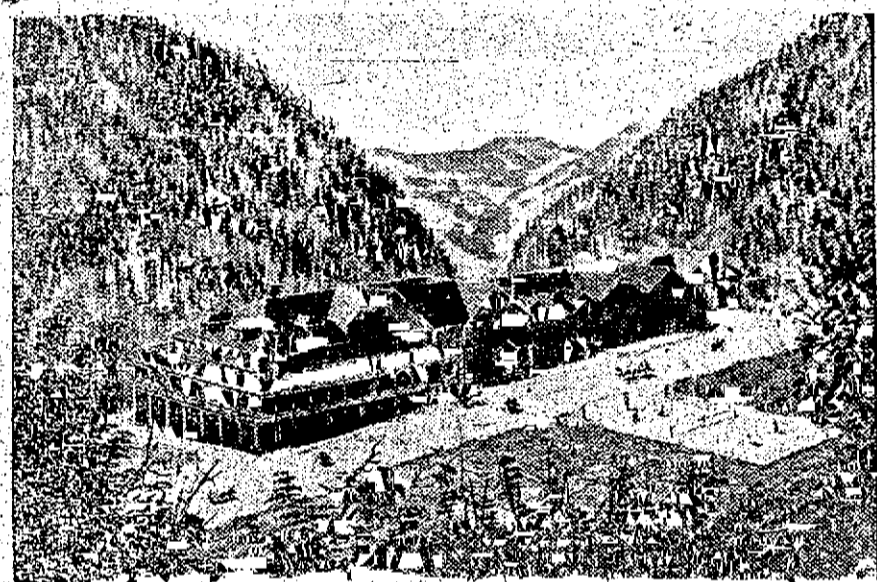
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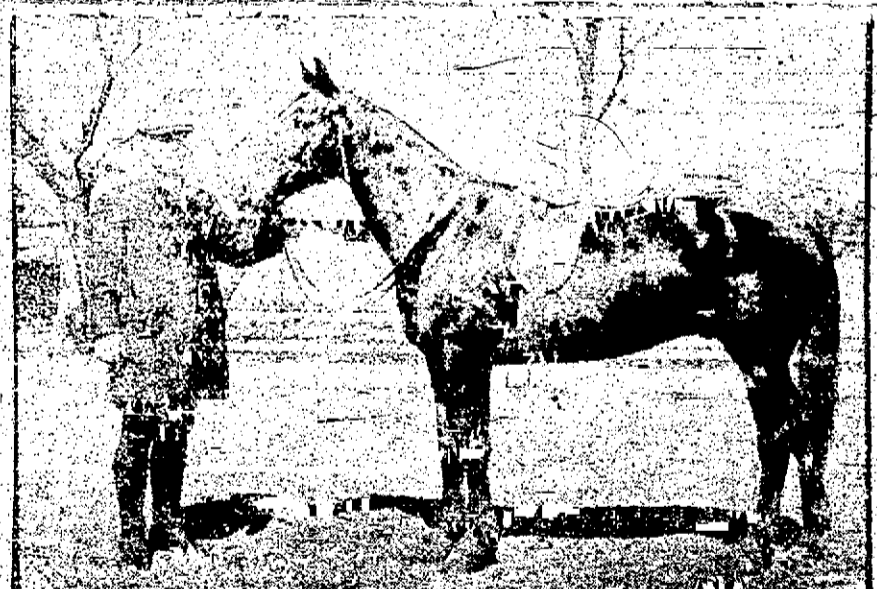
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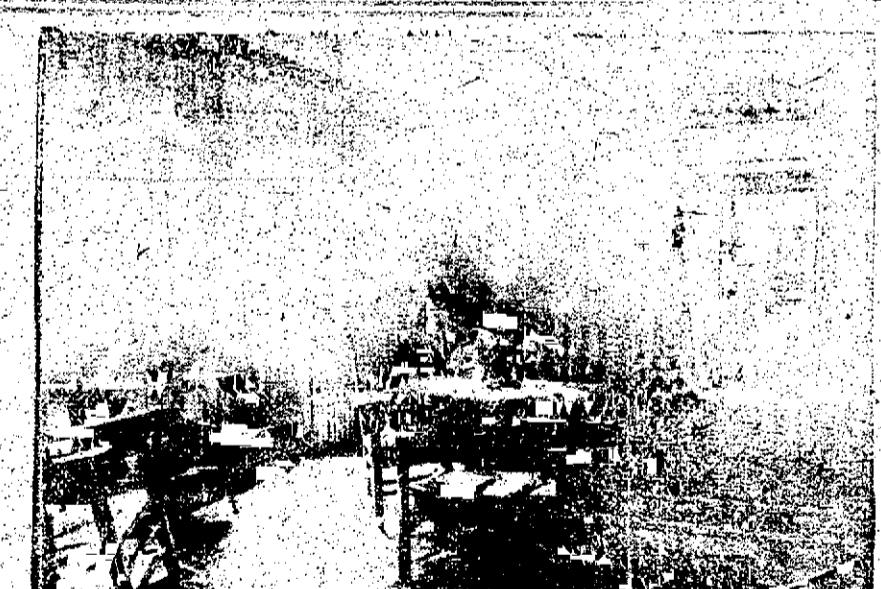
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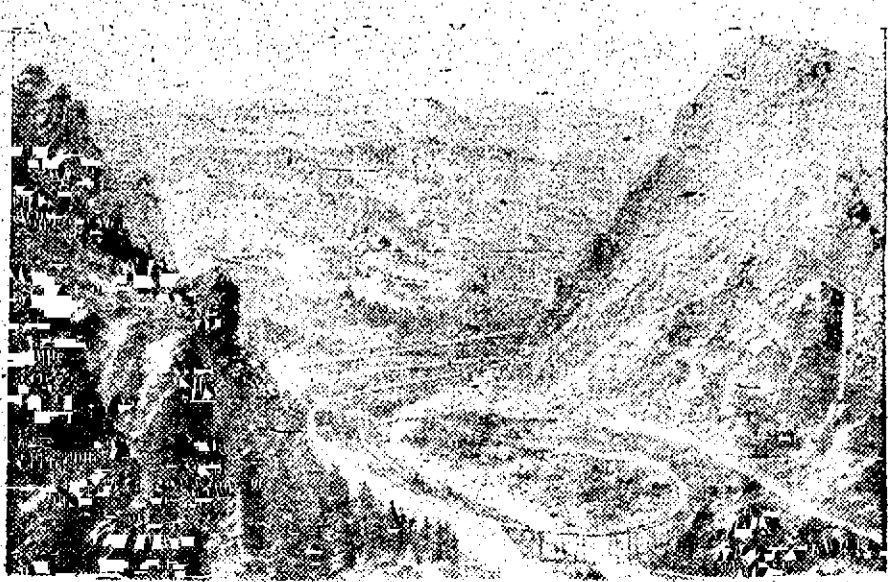


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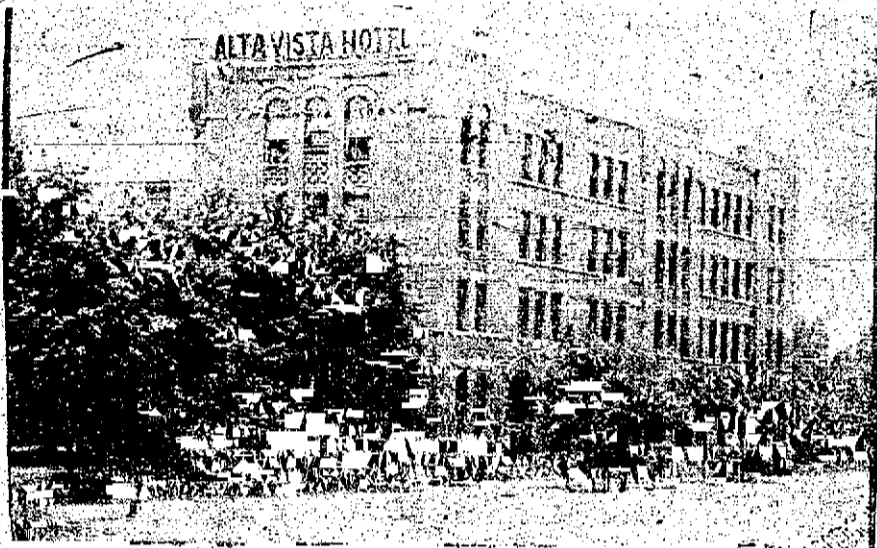
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PANORAMA OF THE THRIVING, PROGRESSIVE TOWN OF BUENA VISTA

At an altitude of 7,955 feet, resting at the foot of the Collegiate range, comprising Mts. Princeton, Yale and Harvard, 100 miles west of Colorado Springs, on three railroads, fishing, the best in the state; weather unsurpassed by no other locality; water, the purest that bubbles from the cool recesses of snowbound mountains; driveways unequalled in the west; automobile roads that compare favorably with any in the state. Buena Vista is the connecting point of the Lincoln Highway and the Rainbow transcontinental automobile routes; an excellent automobile road, 25 miles long from the city, up through beautiful Middle Cottonwood canon, the ride taking one in and around pretty bits of mountain scenery, past towering cliffs, on whose sides herds of mountain sheep can be seen, to the Continental divide, down into the Taylor River country, the best fishing grounds in the state. This run can be made from Buena Vista in about two and a half hours. Cottonwood lake, 11 miles west of Buena Vista, is a mountain-bound sheet of crystal water, with picturesque environments, affording splendid fishing, boating and an ideal camping spot. Hotel accommodations at any and all times. Furnished cottages at reasonable rates. Hot springs, the best in the state. For further information, address Secretary of the Buena Vista Board of Trade (Inc.)

M. L. Mason & Son, Livery and Transfer Service. Parties taken to Cottonwood lake or other points of interest. Skillful drivers.

Ed Metzer—Midland Transfer, Livery and Express.



ALTA VISTA HOTEL

Situated on the finest residence avenue in the city of Colorado Springs, only two blocks from the Union depot and business center, one block from Monument Valley Park. European plan. Rates, \$12.00 per day and up. Popular price cafe with cuisine and table service that has no superior.

H. H. STEVENS, Proprietor. J. C. SNEY, Manager.



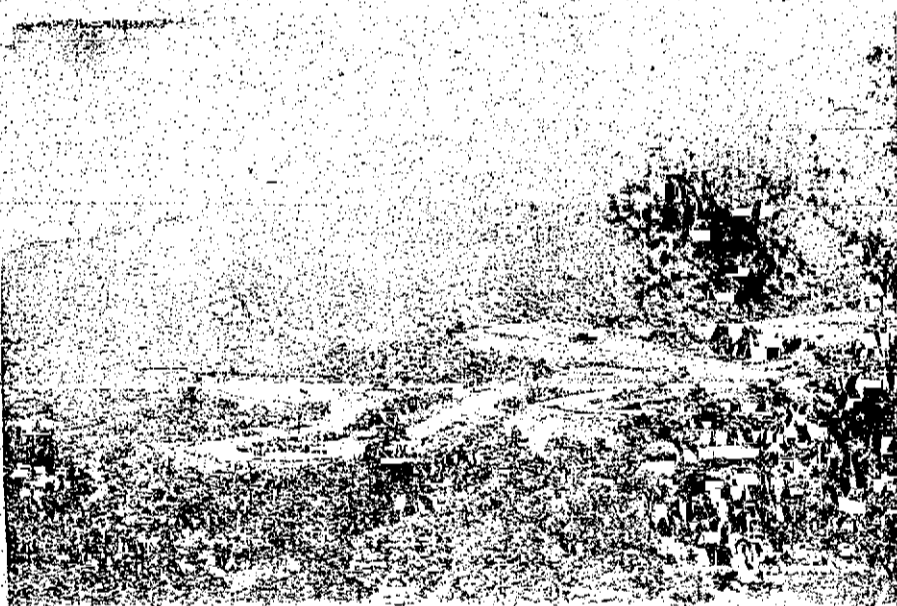
THE CLIFF HOUSE

The largest resort hotel in Colorado—the Cliff House at Manitou. Entirely rebuilt, enlarged and refurnished during 1910 at a cost of \$35,000. Free auto bus from depot at Colorado Springs to hotel. Ninety per cent of all the scenic attractions and all of the mineral springs of the Pikes Peak region are at Manitou. THE CLIFF HOUSE HOTEL CO., PROP.

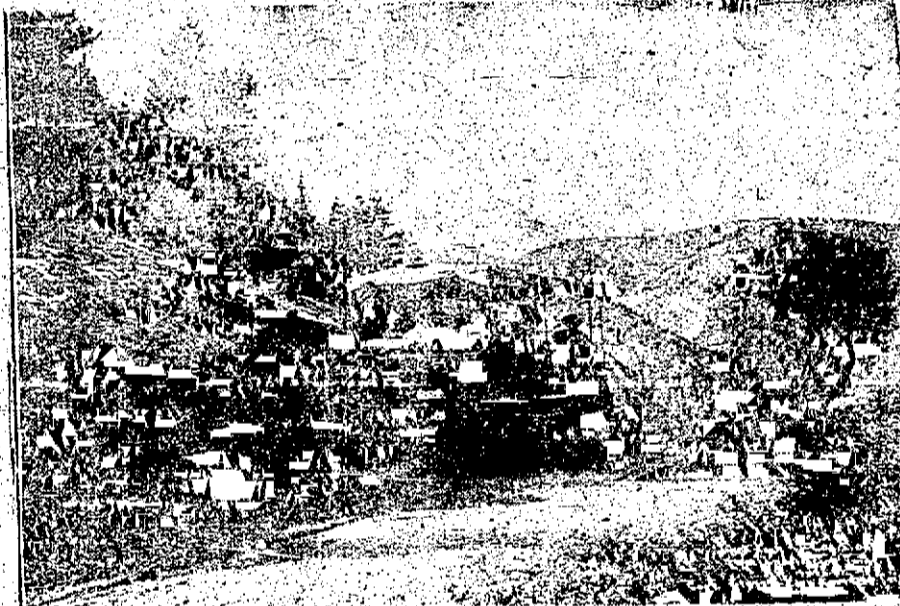


BEAUTIFUL GLENISLE INN, GLENISLE, COLORADO

A charming Platte Canon Resort. Now Open. Electric lights, baths, hot and cold running water. Attractive cottages in connection. Fireplaces, iron and clear spring water. Cuisine and service first-class. Accommodates 100 guests. Rates, \$12.00 to \$18.00 per week. For information and reservations, address new owners and proprietors, MR. AND MRS. J. A. YOCKEY, Glenisle Inn, P. O. Bailey, Colo. Mail delivered. Long distance telephone.



The
Crystal
Park
Auto
Trip



The
Crystal
Park
Auto
Trip



The Loops Letter S

"Scenic Wonder Trip of the World"—Ask Anyone Who Has Taken the Trip—30-Mile Auto Ride. Grandest Panorama of All the Points of Interest in This Great Region—Autos Climb to an Elevation of 8,500 Feet—On This Trip You More Than Get-Your-Money's Worth—See the Wonderful Loops and Double Bow Knot—One Mile of Road on 30 Acres of Ground—Luxurious Packard Automobiles Built Especially for This Trip Leave Colorado Springs and Manitou—Time Card in Local Papers and Hotels—For Further Information Address The Crystal Park Auto Road Co., Colorado Springs, Colorado. This Trip Beggers Description—Must Be Seen to Be Appreciated.

Inspiration Point and Turnable Pikes Peak in Distance

The Loops Double Bow Knot



WAGON WHEEL GAP, COLORADO

The Hot Springs Hotel and Cottages, conducted on the American plan, is one of the most interesting and delightful pleasure resorts in the west. Cool climate, mineral springs, swimming pools, trout fishing, fishing, etc. For booklet or reservation of rooms, address ED WOOD BERGEY, Manager.



CASSELLS, CASSELLS, COLORADO

A most beautiful summer resort among the pines in Platte canon, 64 miles from Denver, on the C. & S. railway. Just where the fishing is the best. The hotel is new and modern in every way, including electric lights. Rates, \$2.50 per day. Address D. N. CASSELL, Cassells, Colo.



THE SUNNYSIDE HOTEL

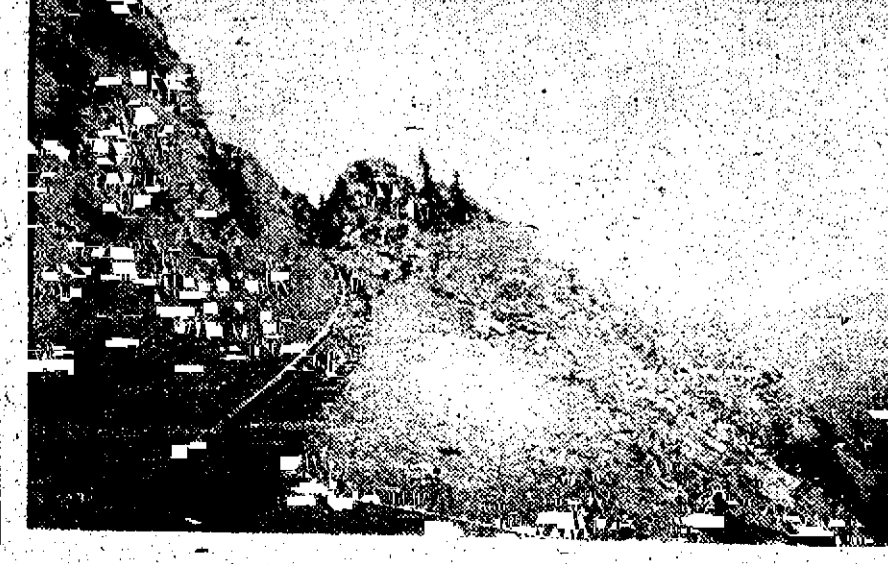
Beautifully located in Manitou, Colorado, near the Famous Soda Springs, depots and street cars. Superb view, 300 feet of veranda. Excellent cuisine. American plan. Rates, \$2 to \$3 per day. Weekly rates on application. I. G. MOFFET, Manager.



The
Cripple
Creek
Trip



The
Cripple
Creek
Trip

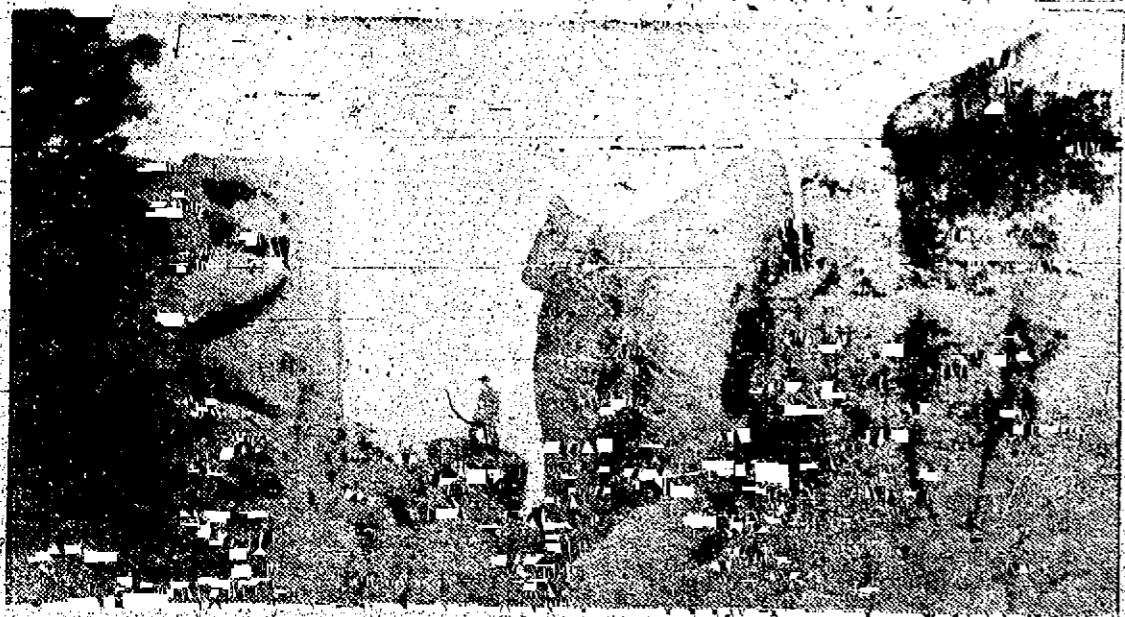


ON THE ROAD TO CRIPPLE CREEK.

"The Cripple Creek Trip has easily assumed first place among the Scenic Wonders of the World. It is appropriately called the One Day Trip That Bankrupts the English Language. Two trains leave Colorado Springs daily, climbing the backbone of the continent to America's famous Gold Camp, which in itself is one of the Seven Places of America."

NEAR PT. SUBLIME ON THE CRIPPLE CREEK TRIP.

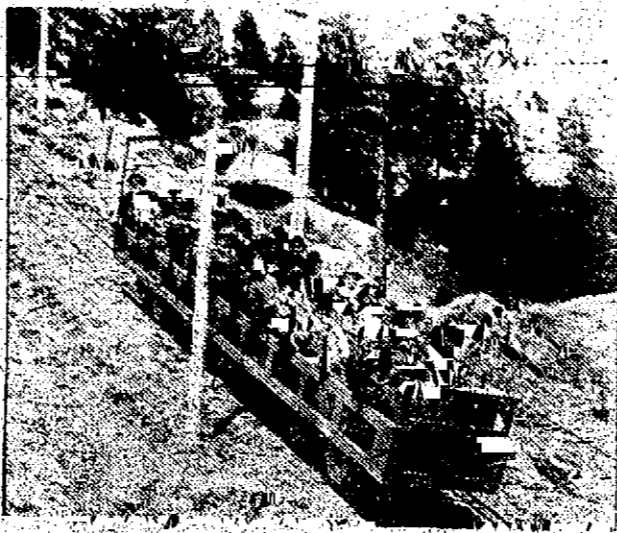
SCENE ON THE CRIPPLE CREEK TRIP.



Crest Crags Mt. Manitou Incline Ry.

A TRIP TO MT. MANITOU PARK

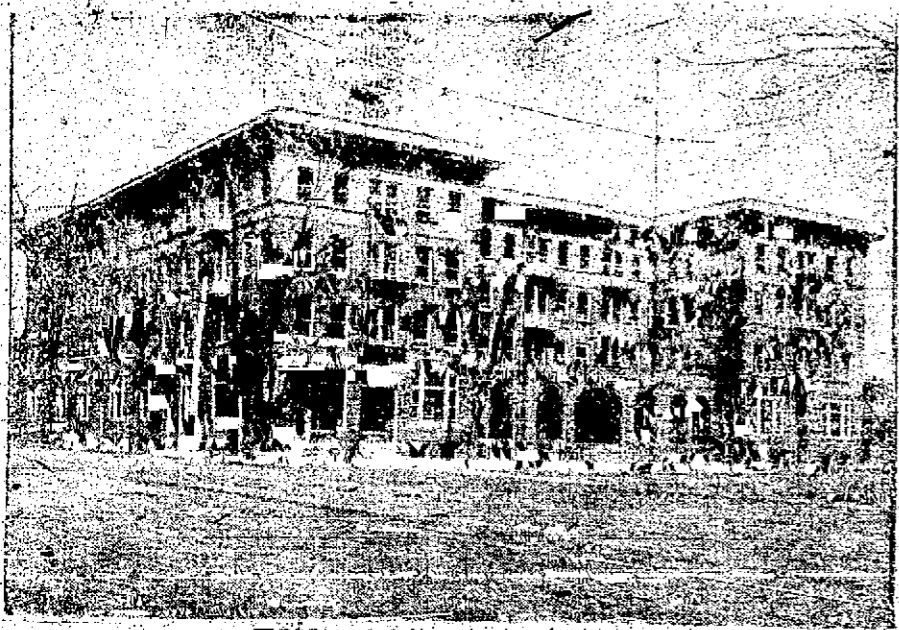
on the mountain top, reached by the wonderful SCENIC INCLINE, the greatest incline in the world, is Colorado's most delightful trip. For superb location, entrancing views, and natural grandeur of a scenic attraction this is an ideal recreation spot. It is by far the most fascinating and popular sightseeing excursion in the Rocky Mountain region. Cars leave either station every half hour. The lower station is reached by street cars. Round trip, \$1.00.



Car Making Ascent of Mt. Manitou.

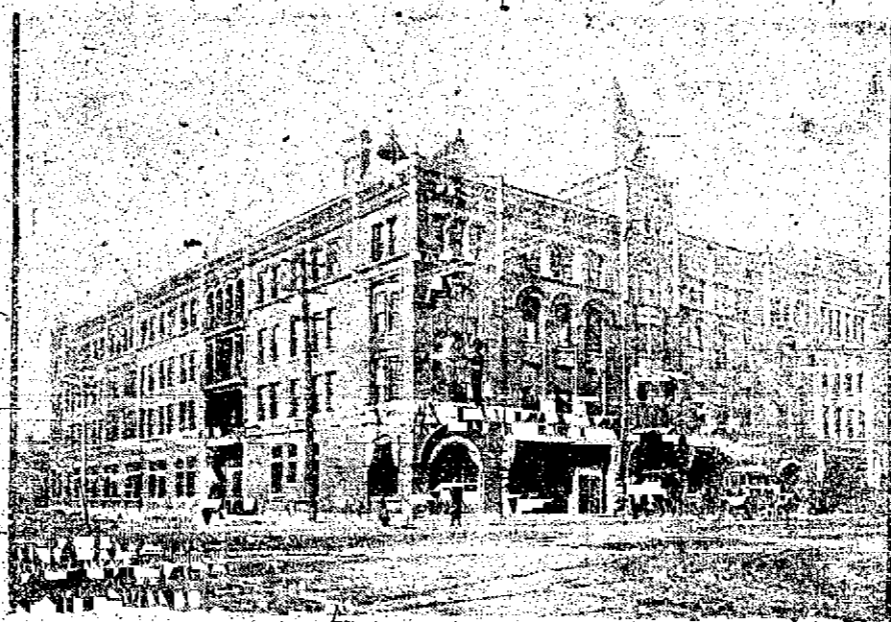


Stage Rocks Mt. Manitou Incline Ry.



THE ACACIA HOTEL.

European plan. Colorado Springs' newest hotel, facing the beautiful North Park. Every modern convenience. Absolutely fireproof. Unexcelled cuisine and service. Thoroughly up to date. Open the year round. S. J. BUSH, Manager.



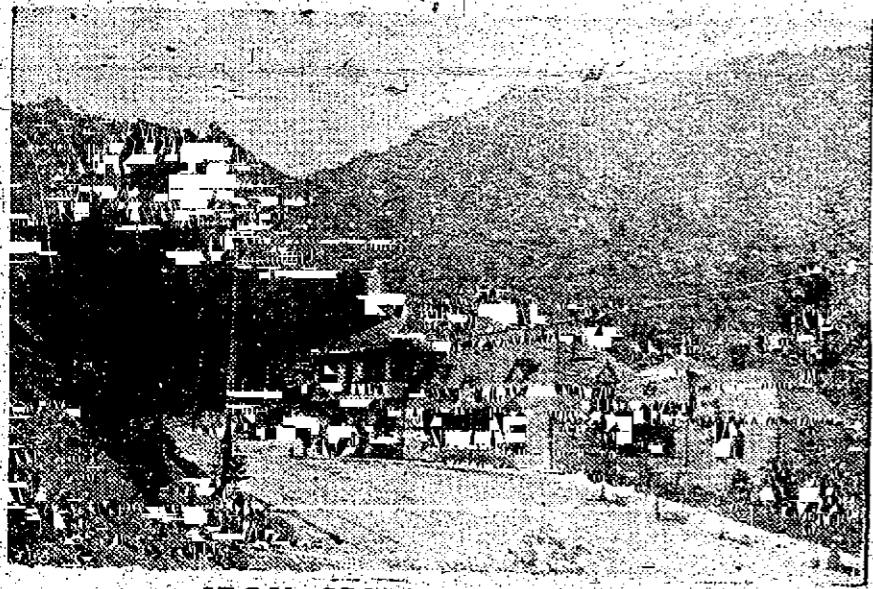
THE ALAMO HOTEL.

Colorado Springs' leading hotel. Centrally located. Absolutely fireproof. Adjoining Court House square. European plan. Rates, \$1.00 a day and upwards. For further information, address GEO. S. ELSTON, Proprietor.



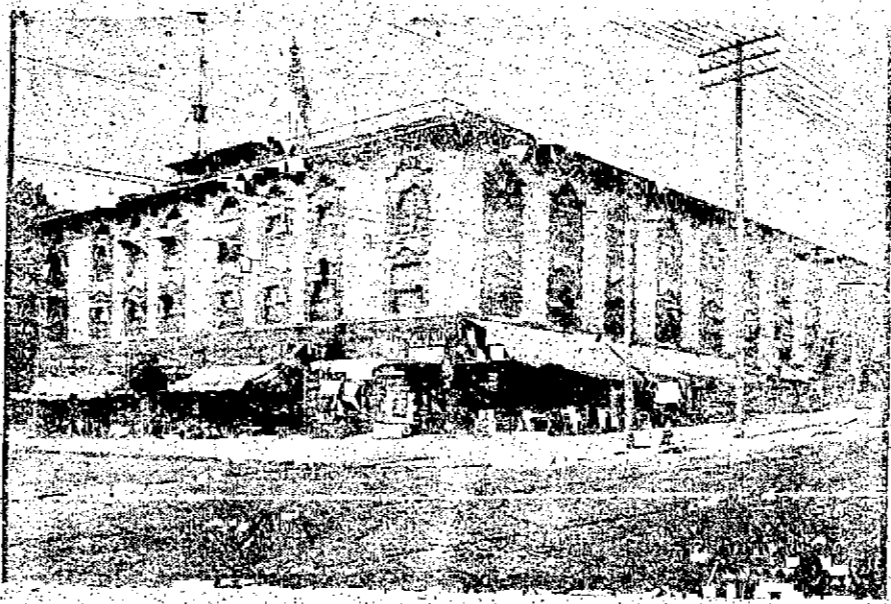
THE HOTEL NAVAJO.

Hotel and cottages in center of Manitou. Street cars stop at the door. Equipped with elevators, electric lights, baths en suite, etc. The Navajo Geyser Pavilion is "The Hub of Manitou." A most unique pavilion just erected. Free concerts daily. Free sanitary service of mineral water. Free booklet on request. A. POLLEN, Owner and Manager.



IRON SPRINGS PAVILION.

Here the visitor finds the Ute, Ouray and Little Chief Iron Springs, considered the most wonderful in America. Mr. J. G. Heistand, the proprietor of the Iron Springs, is also proprietor of the Summit House on Pikes Peak. For information, address MR. HEISTAND, Iron Springs, Manitou, Colo.



HOTEL TOURS DENVER.

A high-class tourist and family hotel, conducted on the European plan. Rates \$1.00 per day and up. Special weekly rates. Modern in every particular. Colfax cars from union depot arrive at the door in 10 minutes. Corner Colfax and Lincoln Aves., Denver, Colo. O. K. GAYMON, Proprietor.



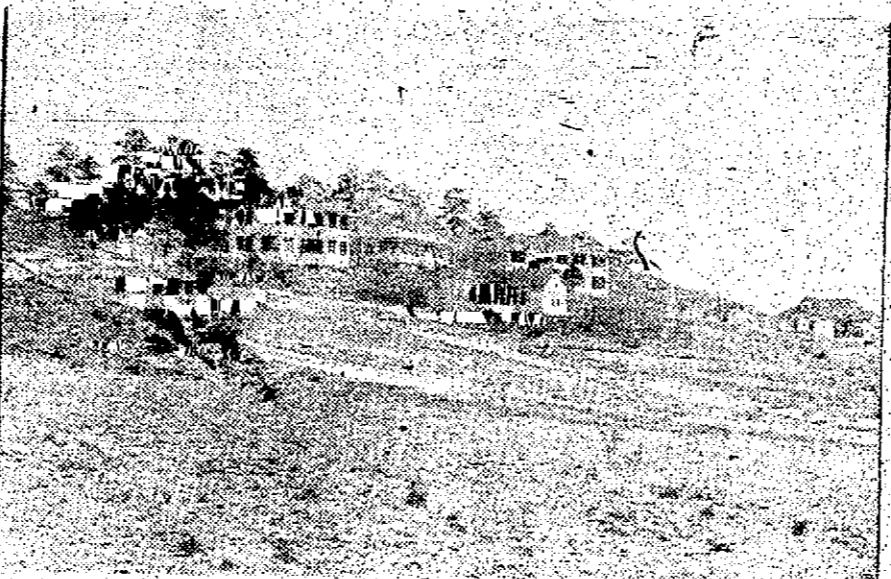
THE BROWN PALACE HOTEL.
DENVER, COLO.

Absolutely fireproof. Strictly first class. C. H. MORSE, Mgr.



THE NEW HOTEL RUXTON.

Manitou, Colo. Centrally located, between the celebrated Iron and Soda Springs. Under new management. Attractively refurbished; 75 rooms, having outside windows, may be had, single or en suite with bath. Rates \$12 to \$20 per week. American plan. J. L. COOPER, Manager.



CRAGMOR SANATORIUM.

Altitude 6,200 feet. Two and one-half miles from Colorado Springs. Beautiful scenery. Ideal location. Every comfort and attention. Best food, moderate rates. Write for pamphlet. CRAGMOR SANATORIUM, Colorado Springs, Colo. Phone Main 220.



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Corner Bijou St. and Nevada Ave. Nicely furnished rooms for rent; swimming pool, game room, reading room, tennis courts, golf course. Men's meeting every Sunday afternoon at 8:30. E. R. SIMMONS, General Secretary.



Balance Rock.

Steamboat Rock Observatory.

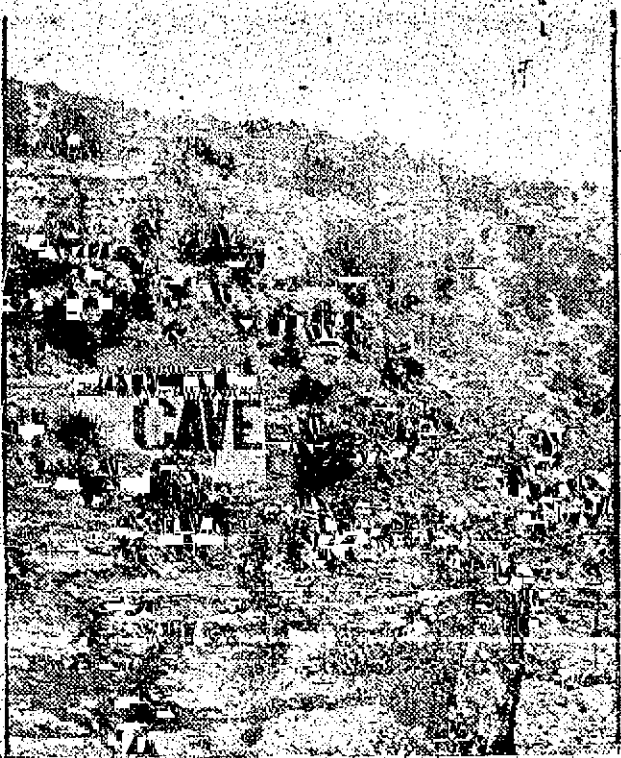
Mushroom Park.

MUSHROOM PARK

is a private park, owned by Paul Goerke & Son. It is situated three-quarters mile west of the City Park, known as the Garden of the Gods, and 600 feet north of the street car line. It can be reached by auto or on foot. There are telescopes for the free use of visitors. Admission to this park is free. The revenue is derived by the sale of souvenirs and taking photographs of tourists. The right to photograph in the park is reserved by the owners.

Picturesque Colorado

Hotels, Resorts and Points of Interest for Tourists



Out-Door View.

THE CAVE OF THE WINDS—The greatest "Geological Miracle" of the Mountains of Colorado. The trip is an entrancing journey, underground for nearly three-quarters of a mile. The Cave is not one large, gloomy, damp cavern, but is made up of numerous large rooms connected by narrow passages. Here are developed the most beautiful colors as seen on the walls as well as rare crystallized forms, from the exquisite "Cypress Slender" Flowering Alabaster to the immense Stalactites six feet long, all hanging attached to the ceiling. No Cave in the world is better lighted. Equipped throughout with high power **ELECTRIC LIGHTS**, open day and night. The event of your Colorado visit that you will remember the longest.



Cathedral Spires.

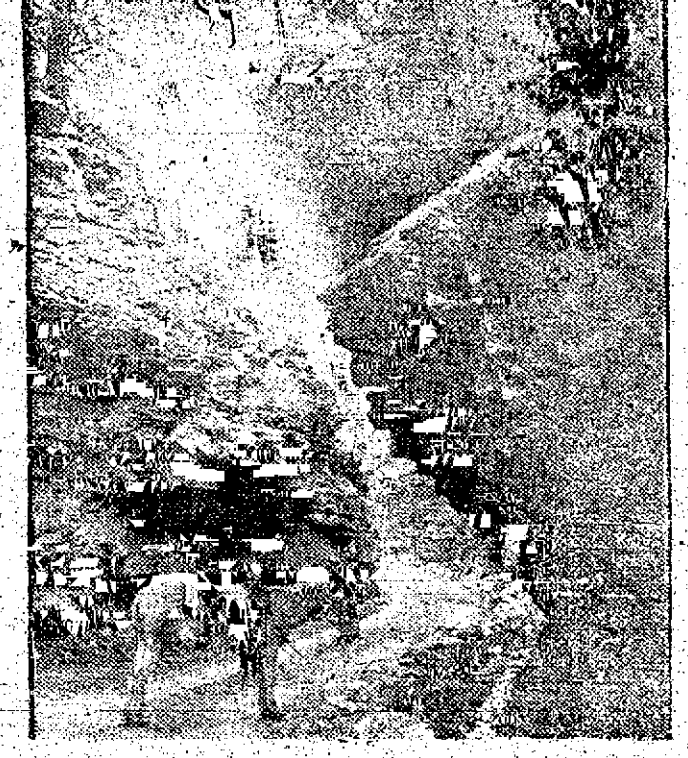
The
Wonderful
Cave
of
the
Winds



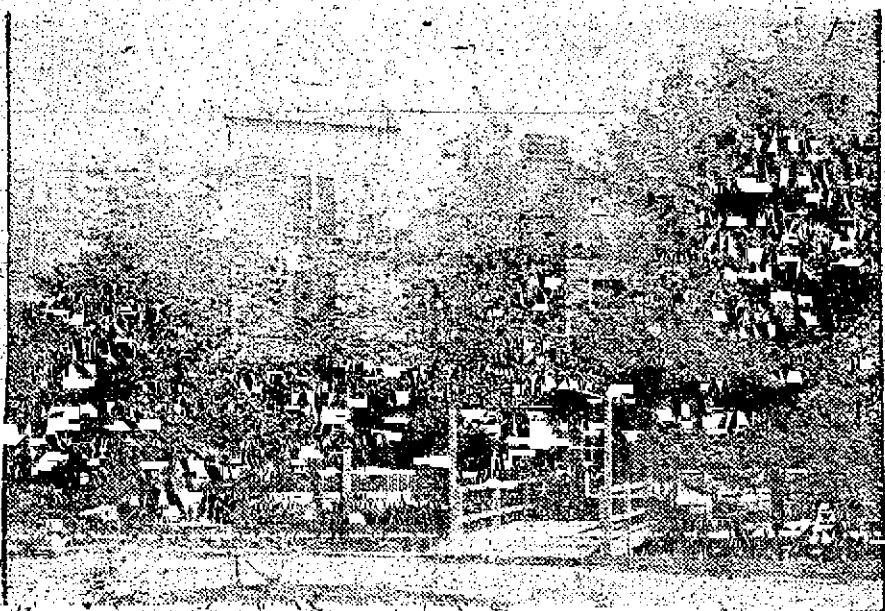
Manitou



Stalactite Niche.



THE NARROWS (Williams Canon)



MANITOU MINERAL BATH HOUSE.

In this perfectly healthful and ideal climate there is nothing left out a bath in the invigorating and health-giving soda water of Manitou. It works wonders in conjunction with our health-giving climate. Every known variety of bath—tub, shower, plunge, etc. A 30-minute ride from Colorado Springs. Take a swim in the Manitou pool.



BROADMOOR CASINO.

Four miles from Colorado Springs, at the foot of Cheyenne Mountain. Restaurant in winter. Afternoon tea served on the lawn. Concert and dancing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights. Children's dance Thursday afternoon. Bowling and fishing. Open June 8. C. A. SCHLOTTER, Manager. Phone Main 371.



ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Beautifully located. Surgical cases. All diseases treated. Always ready for emergency cases. Doors open to both the rich and the poor. SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS. Established 25 years.



MAYHURST.

1609 Cheyenne Road. Maestri Hotel and Cottages, beautifully located among the pines, adjoining Stratton Park. For rates and full particulars, phone Main 416, call or address MRS. J. J. MAY, 1609 Cheyenne Road.



THE NATIONAL HOTEL.
GRIPPLE CREEK, COLO.

The best in town. Under new management. European plan, \$1.00 up. F. JOHANNIGMANN, Proprietor.



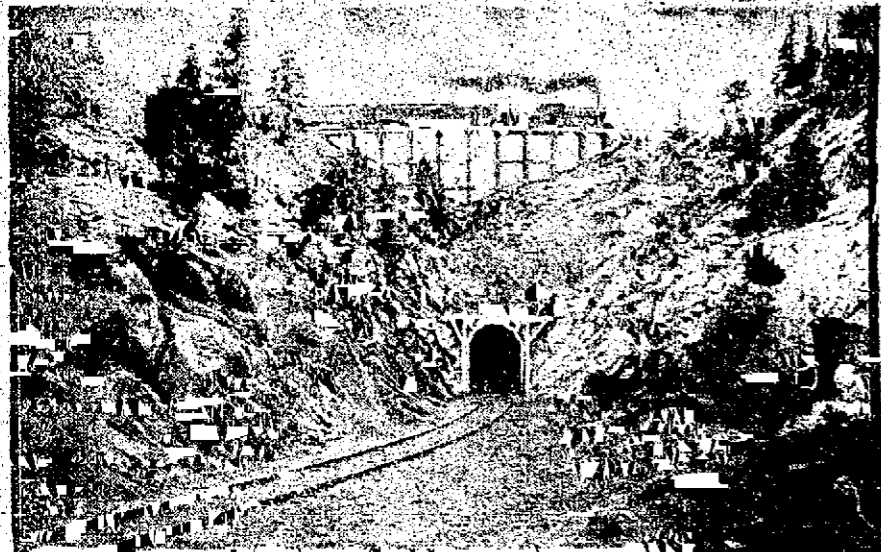
MANSIONS HOTEL.

C. R. C. DYE, (formerly of the Strathmore, Canon City), and R. E. L. GILES (of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas), managers. Located in "The Heart of Talings" at Manitou. Nearest all scenic attractions, amusements, library, theaters and churches. Mansions Soda-Iron Spring and Juanita Spring in our own beautiful park of six acres. Handsome grill room. Table unsurpassed. Rooms single or en suite with bath.



ANTLERS PARK AND ANTLERS HOTEL, COLORADO SPRINGS.

European plan. Rates, \$1.50 per day and upwards.



World Renowned Loop Moffat Road

The Denver, Northwestern and Pacific railway, popularly known as the "Moffat Road," presents to tourists and pleasure-seekers the most remarkable and popular one-day scenic trip to be found in the whole world. The trip from Denver to Arroyo and return is simply a 10 hours' enthusiastic delight—mountain side and plain, wondrous canyons, rushing mountain streams, shining lakelets, lovely lakes, snowed one another in almost bewildering array. Corona, "The Top of the World," 14,300 feet, at the Crest of the Continent, is reached in three hours' time. Unsurpassed hunting, fishing, camping. For illustrated scenic folder Outing Booklet or other information, address: L. G. HOLLY, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 719 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.



Yankee Doodle Lake Moffat Road



Continental Summit Moffat Road



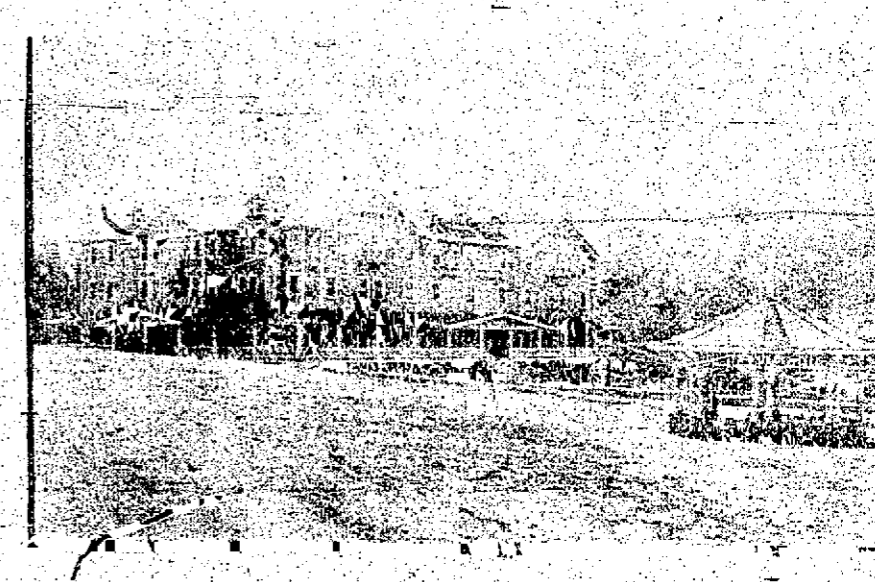
THE ONYX HOTEL, STEAMBOAT SPRINGS
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Centrally located, close to bath house and various springs. Comfortable, newly furnished rooms (all outside rooms). American plan. Special rates to families and fishing parties, by the week, month or season. For further particulars, address: NELSON & WARNER, Props.



OPEN AIR POOL AND BATH HOUSE
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, COLO.

The Great Bath Spring is one of the finest that nature ever provided for the use of man. Temperature 103 degrees F. The pool is 175x100 ft. Bath house is 84x114 ft. Rheumatism, gout and skin diseases yield readily to the curative properties of the Great Bath Spring. For full particulars, address: STEAMBOAT SPRINGS TOWN & GARRY CO., Steamboat Springs, Colo.



THE STEAMBOAT CABIN HOTEL
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, COLO.

A new and modern hotel, located one block from depot and near the celebrated Iron and Sulphur Springs, and only a short walk from the famous Lathrop Spring. European plan. Rates \$1.00 per day and up. Excellent cuisine in connection. Best fishing on the Moffat road.



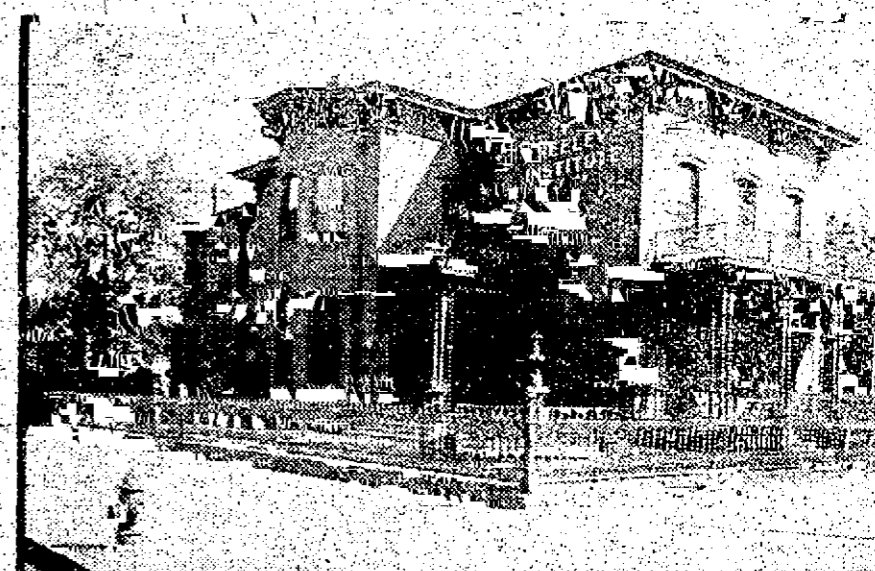
THE ANTLERS HOTEL, YAMPA, COLORADO
BURNSIDE & HERCOTT, Props.

Free bus meets all trains. Livery in connection. YAMPA is the nearest outfitting point to the famous Trappers Lake, Lost lakes, Smith and Kosho lakes. The finest fishing and hunting in the west. Game warden, saddle horses, pack horses, guides. Arrangements made by telegraph or phone for camping trips.



KIOWA LODGE
RAILEY P.O., COLORADO

Cuisine and service the very best. Fine trout fishing and every form of resort entertainment provided. Operated by J. E. Hutt. For full particulars regarding rates, etc., address J. E. HUTT, 1718 Sixteenth St., or T. E. FISHER, G. P. A., C. & S. Ry., DENVER, COLO.



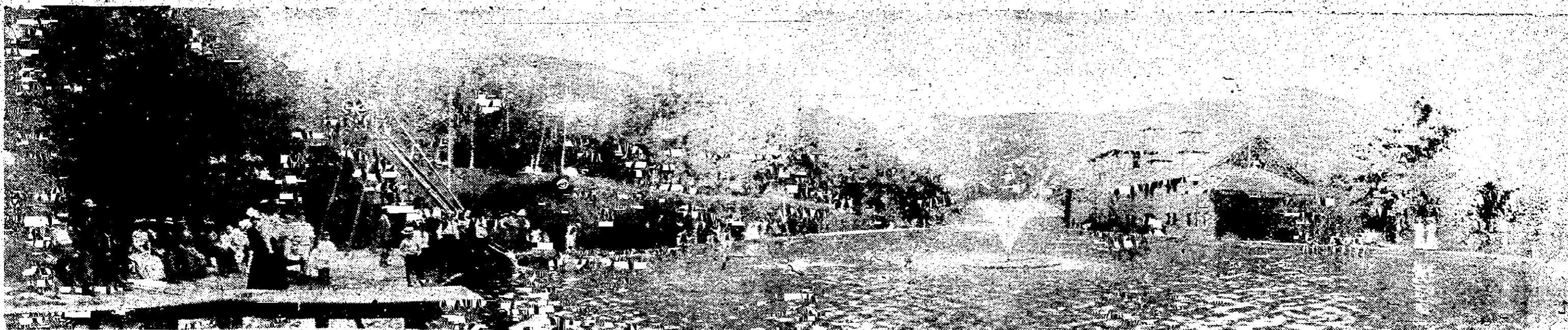
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

The Keeley Cure for the Liquor Disease has never failed. Address: KEELEY INSTITUTE.

DENVER, COLO. P. O. Box 673

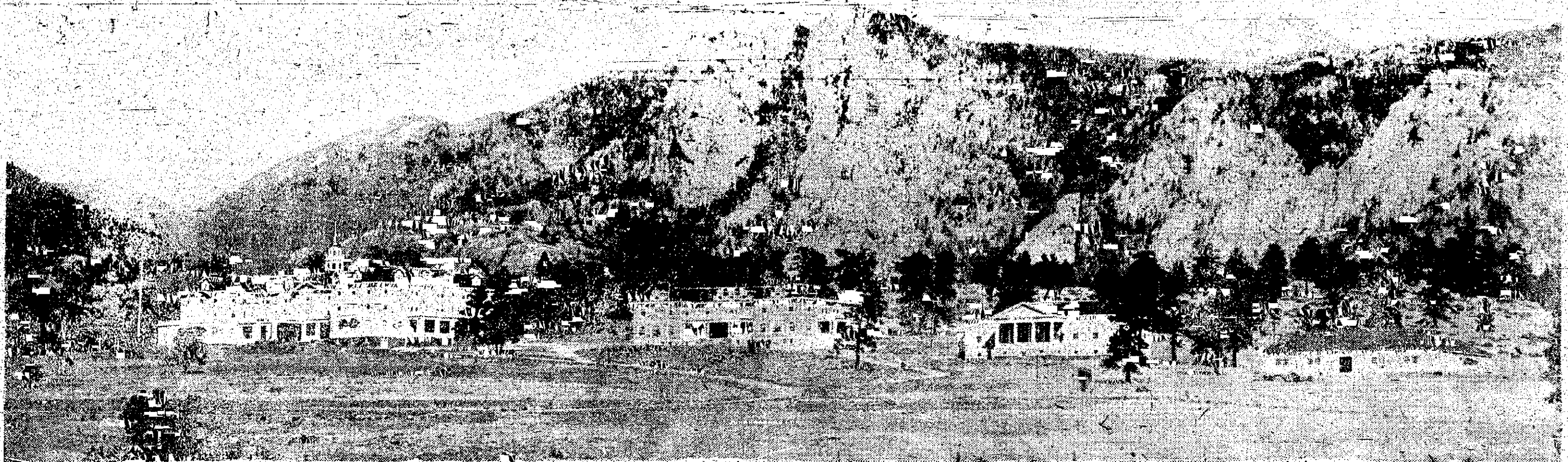
Phone Main 737

M. A. Patrick, Manager



GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLORADO. On the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad between Denver and Salt Lake City.

VIEW SHOWING PICTURESQUE SITUATION OF STANLEY HOTELS AND GROUNDS, ESTES PARK, COLORADO.



HOTEL STANLEY

The Stanley Hotels in Estes Park, largest and finest equipped in the state. Four hours' journey from Denver. The traveler has the choice of either the Colorado & Southern Railway to Longmont or Loveland, or the Burlington to Lyons, from which points the journey is completed by automobile. The convenience of access to Estes Park and The Stanley Hotels appeals to the traveler, aside from the numerous attractions offered for comfort and amusement. And, Estes Park is one of the most picturesque spots in Colorado. No other resort offers such a rich treat for lovers of Nature or such a fine opportunity for the enjoyment of outdoor life.

STANLEY MANOR

The Stanley Hotels are new and no expense was spared, and no modern ideas in hotel equipment overlooked, in making them thoroughly up-to-date. Trout fishing—the anglers are in paradise in Estes Park. Numerous streams well stocked with speckles, beauties. Local and long distance telephone service and a direct wire of the Western Union Telegraph Co. Full and complete information about Stanley Hotels can be obtained in any office of the Burlington or Colorado & Southern Railways and their connecting lines. A letter to the management will also bring the desired information. Address, ALFRED LAMBORN, Manager, Stanley Hotels, Estes Park, Colo.

THE CASINO

THE GARAGE



THE HUPP HOTEL

In beautiful Estes Park. Elevation 8,000 feet. Large, comfortable, nicely furnished rooms. HOME COOKING A SPECIALTY. Most centrally located hotel in Estes Park. For particulars and rates, address MRS. JOSIE HUPP & SON, ESTES PARK, COLO.



THE PARK HOTEL

FORMERLY THE HUPP. THIS HOTEL IS UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. Guests are insured of clean rooms and first-class accommodations in every way. The location is central, with respect to the transportation lines, and points of interest in the Park. J. D. RUKER, Mgr., ESTES PARK, COLO.



ELKHORN LODGE

ESTES PARK, COLO. This well known and centrally located resort opened for the season of 1912 May 30, with increased facilities for the entertainment of guests. MRS. W. E. JAMES & SONS, Props.



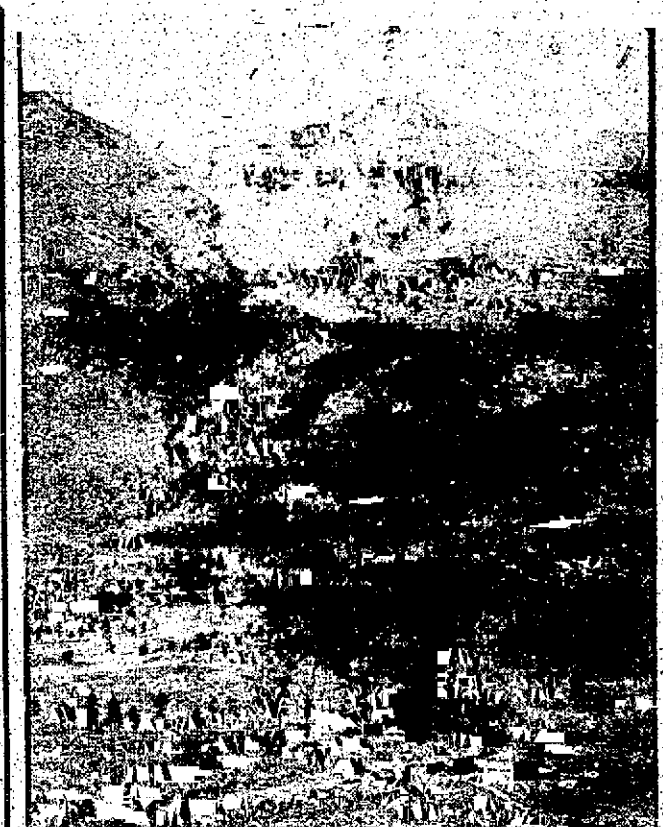
PALACE HOTEL, SALIDA, COLO.

Salida is located midway between Royal Gorge and Marshall Pass, the two greatest scenes in the Rockies. Don't fail to get stepover via Narrow Gauge and stay at The Palace, only one block from depot. European plan. Fine cage in connection. JOHN E. MILLER, Proprietor.



COLORADO'S ART POTTERY

Probably the point of interest most attractive to those of an artistic nature is the new pottery plant of the Van Briggie Pottery Company. This is where the world-famed Van Briggie Art Pottery is designed and made, and is easily reached by carriage, automobile or by street car. Van Briggie Pottery is modeled from the peculiarly adaptable clays which are found in the neighborhood of Colorado Springs, and Colorado's beautiful wild flowers form some of the chief decorations. Van Briggie Pottery is especially noted for an individuality of mat glaze which was discovered by Mr. Artus Van Briggie in 1893 and was immediately recognized by the master heads in ceramics. Tourists and visitors to the Pikes Peak region are invited to visit the Van Briggie Pottery, where they may learn how the crude, rough clay taken from the ground is molded and colored into the uniquely artistic forms which characterize this product of the Centennial state. The display rooms at the Van Briggie Pottery are open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Have your driver stop at the Van Briggie Pottery.



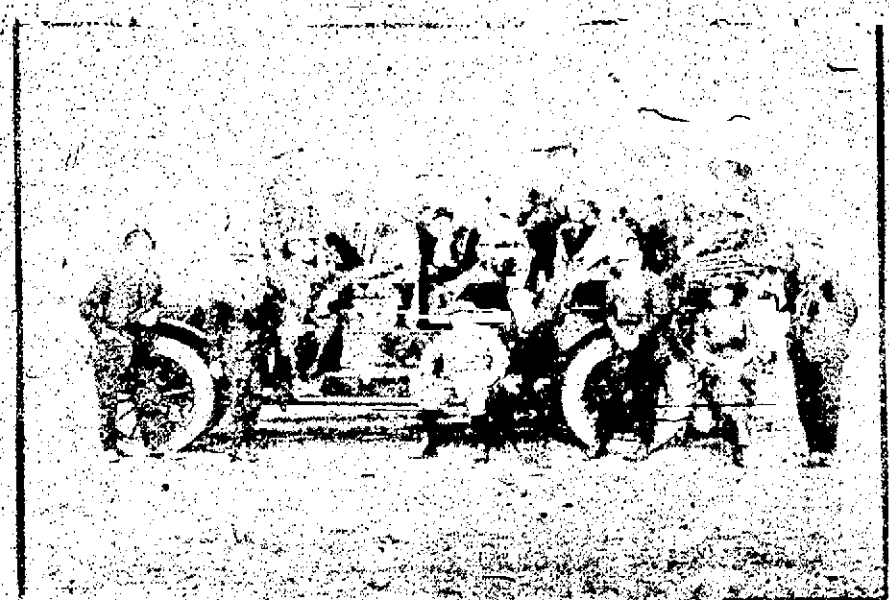
LONGS PEAK INN

ESTES PARK, COLO. Close to perpetual snow and strange timberline. Nature lovers, mountain climbers and automobile parties. Either the Burlington or C. & S. R. R. For information, Long Distance Phone, ENOS A. MILLS, Longs Peak.



WOODS LAKE RESORT

An ideal place for fishing and recreation. The Colorado Midland Railway to Thomasville, where gentle saddle horses convey you over a beautiful trail to Lakes Allida and Woods—the best fishing in the state. Good accommodations, including plenty to eat. P. J. ENGELBRECHT, Troutville, Colo.



JAMES HAWLEY AND GARRICK THEATRE PLAYERS

Now playing all the latest Broadway successes at the Grand Opera House, 811, except Sundays. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. Popular prices.



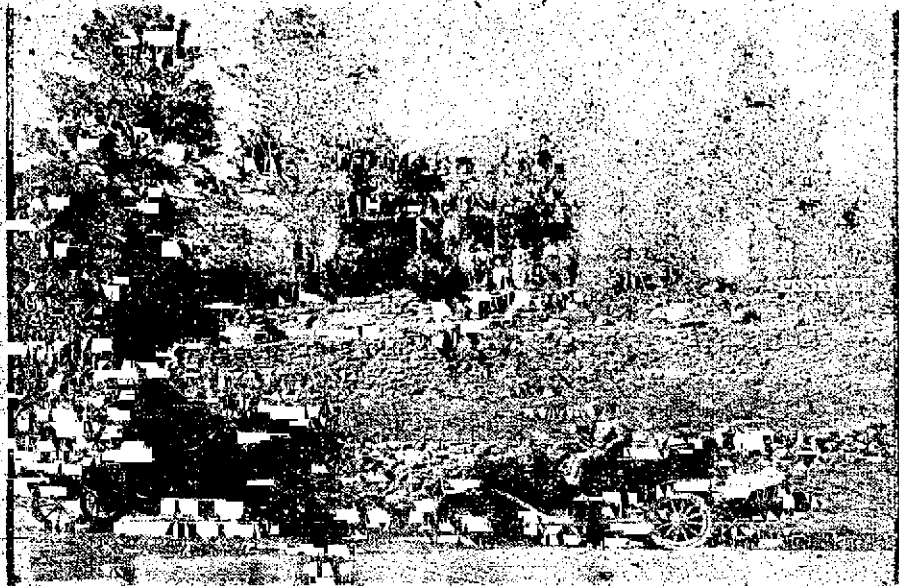
HOTEL RAMONA, CASCADE CAÑON

Among the pines in a beautiful cañon—the famous Ute Pass Automobile Road and Colorado Midland Railway, 11 miles from Colorado Springs. Chicken and waffle dinners cooked to order. Special week-end rates. 12-passenger Motor Car in daily service to Colorado Springs. Phone for seats and a good dinner. Cottages. C. E. HEIZER, Mgr.



PICNICKING IN STRATTON PARK

Stratton park, the playground of the Pike's Peak region—ideal place for picnics—all privileges and entertainments, in band and orchestra music, dancing, moving pictures, children's playgrounds, are free. All refreshments and everything for picnic lunches at popular prices. Take Canon or Casino street cars.



SUNNY CREST

Beautifully located among the pines at the forks of the North and South Cheyenne Canon. Opposite Stratton Park. Only a few steps to car line. Unexcelled view. Tent houses and cottages. Nicely furnished cottages for light housekeeping, for the fall and winter months. Take Canon car. For rates and full particulars, address MRS. F. H. KINGSBURY, Sunny Crest, Stratton Park, Colorado Springs, Colo.



SEVEN FALLS AND SOUTH CHEYENNE CANON

South Cheyenne Canon is famed for its Seven Falls, Pillars of Hercules, Prospect Dome, the Grave of Helen Hunt Jackson, and numerous other points of interest and grandeur. Its rushing waters, its rugged and massive walls of richly colored granite towering a thousand feet above the Canon roadway ending in a magnificent and most impressive climax at the wonderful Seven Falls. South Cheyenne Canon is nature's beauty spot and each year over one hundred thousand visitors attest to its being known as "the grandest one mile in Colorado." Have your photograph taken at the foot of the famous Seven Falls. One to two hours ample time for round trip. 95c by street car, total cost, including admission and burro or carriage ride from Stratton Park to Seven Falls and return. Carriage or auto at low cost.



Burros or Carriages to South and North Cheyenne Canons STRATTON PARK STAND

What is more enjoyable than a trip to Seven Falls on burros, in carriages or trolley? Only 25 cents for the round trip, and you can spend the entire day in the Canon. Low rates to Fruita Inn, North Cheyenne Canon, High Drive and all points of interest. Take Canon or Casino street cars.



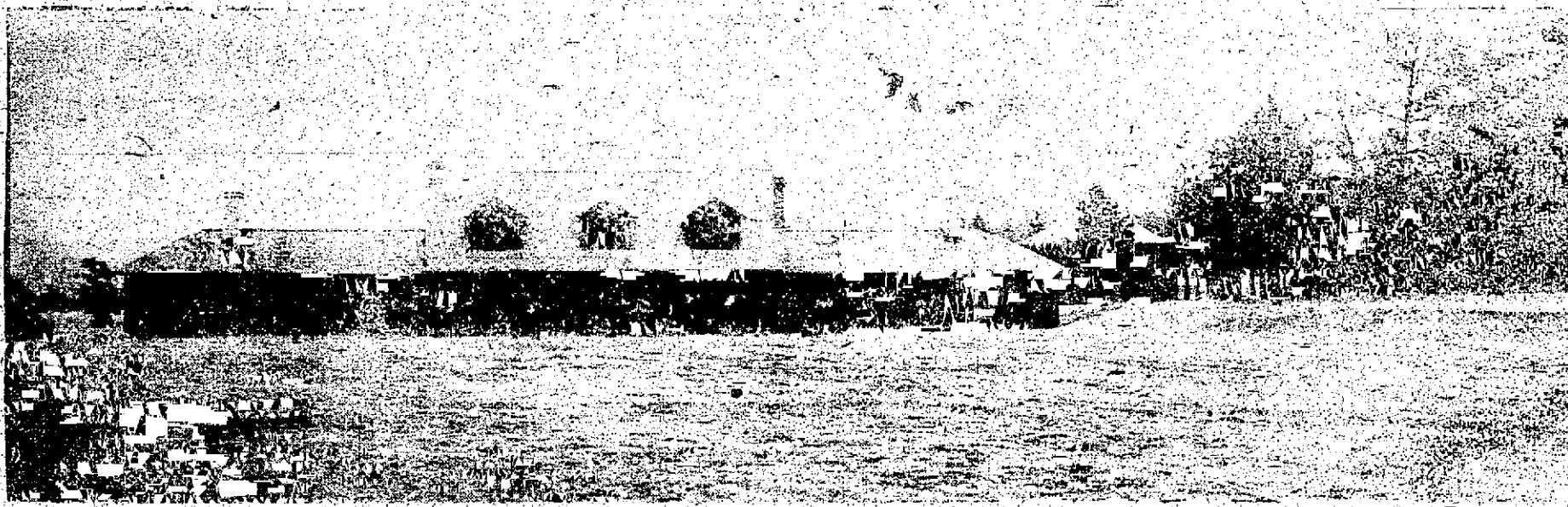
CAMP HARDING

Beautiful summer resort located on Cheyenne Canon road and street car line, near Stratton Park. A place to enjoy the summer and have first-class accommodations. Address, Camp Harding, Colorado Springs, Colo., for full information.

MANITOU PARK



CHEYENNE COTTAGE



THE MANITOU PARK HOTEL

Established by General Palmer and Dr. Bell as the Manitou Park Hotel and Summer Resort. Located north of Woodland Park station on the Colorado Midland. Saddle horses, carriages, automobiles. Rates, \$3 to \$4 per day. I. W. CANNON & SON, Proprietors, Manitou Park, Colorado.

MANITOU PARK

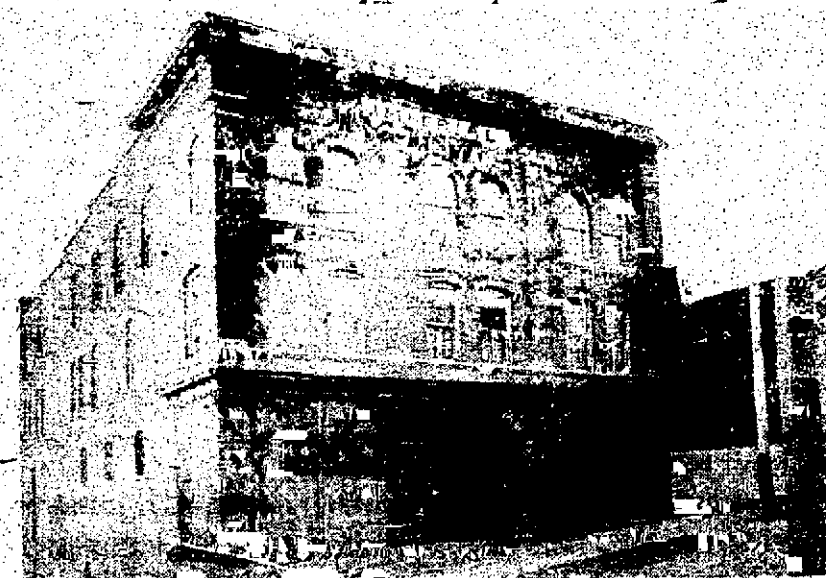


APACHE COTTAGE



SUMMIT PIKE'S PEAK

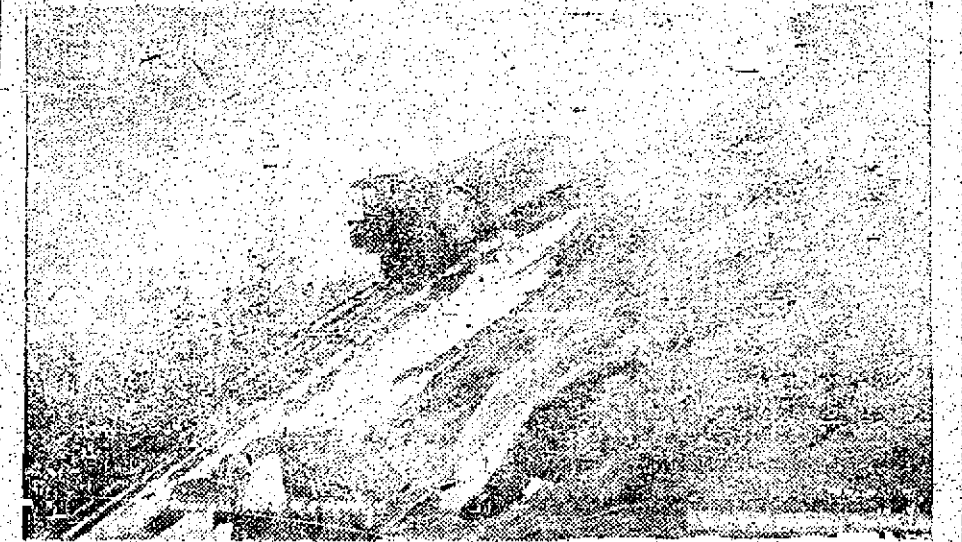
Showing Cog Road train and Signal Station. Trains leave Manitou station, street car connection. Tickets on sale at any railroad ticket office.



HOTEL IMPERIAL

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO. North Third St., Opposite Postoffice. Three blocks from depot and half block to electric car. Meals ready on arrival of trains. Rest room for ladies. M. E. SHOOT, Prop.

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO.



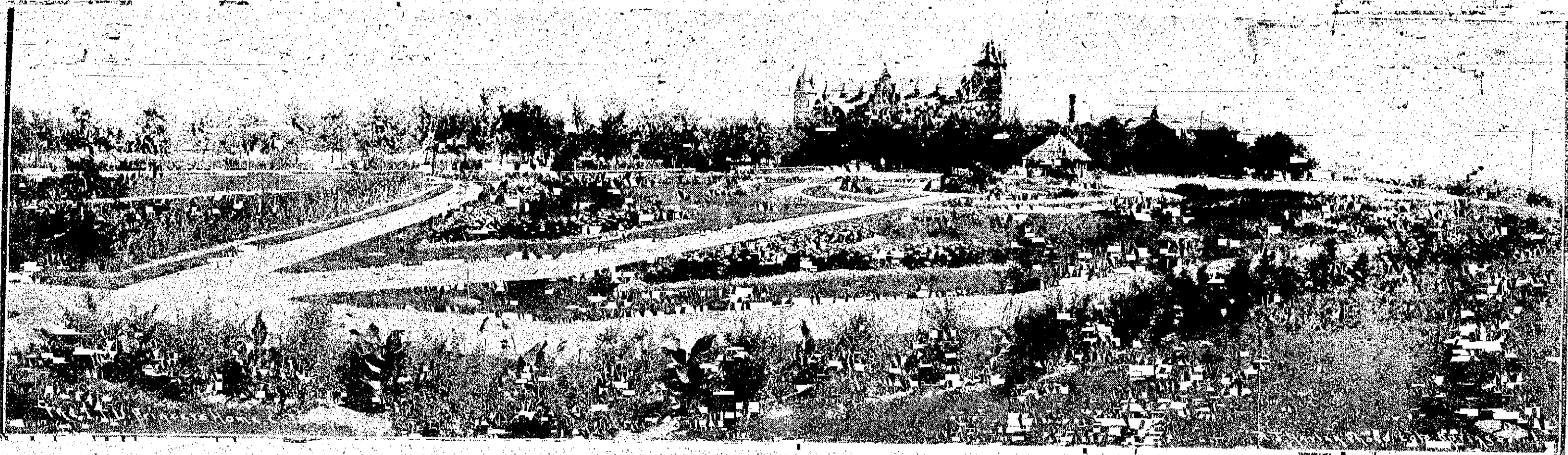
TRAIN MAKING ASCENT OF PIKE'S PEAK

Scene at timberline on Pike's Peak. Ascent is made by the famous Cog Road. Tickets on sale at any railroad ticket office.



THE NEW IRON SPRINGS HOTEL, MANITOU, COLO. HUBERT GABLER, MANAGER.

Remodeled, new baths, electric lights, newly and beautifully furnished; all outside rooms; every modern convenience. Located in beautiful Ruxton Canon, at the foot of Pike's Peak, and opposite the famous Iron Springs. Prices reasonable. For particulars, call on or address HUBERT GABLER, Manitou, Colo.



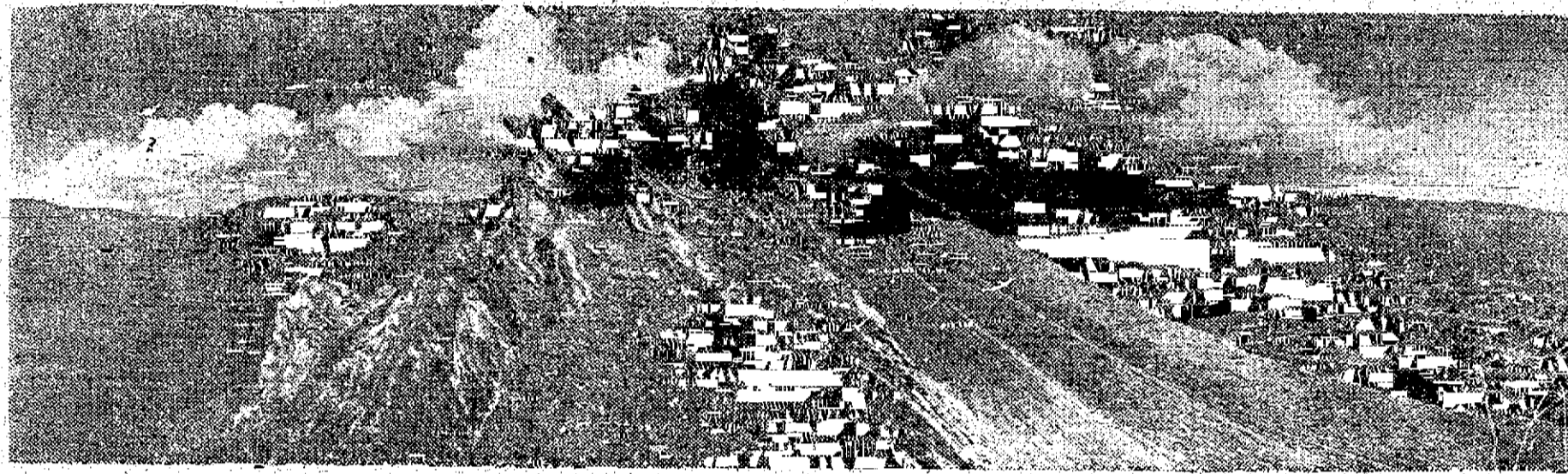
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THE SKY LINE DRIVE, CANON CITY



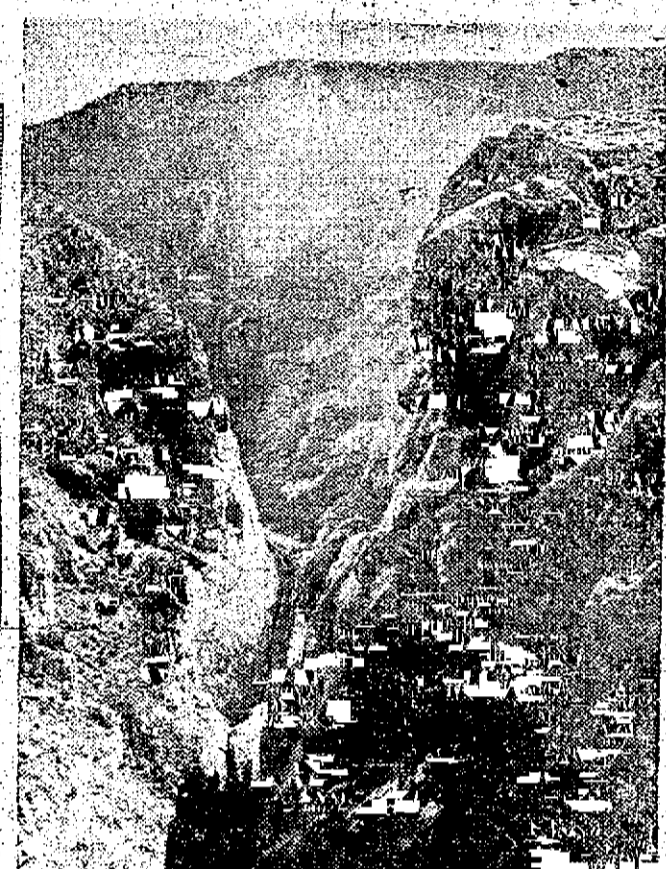
ROYAL GORGE

Royal Gorge and Hanging Bridge, on the Denver & Rio Grande, five miles west of Canon City.



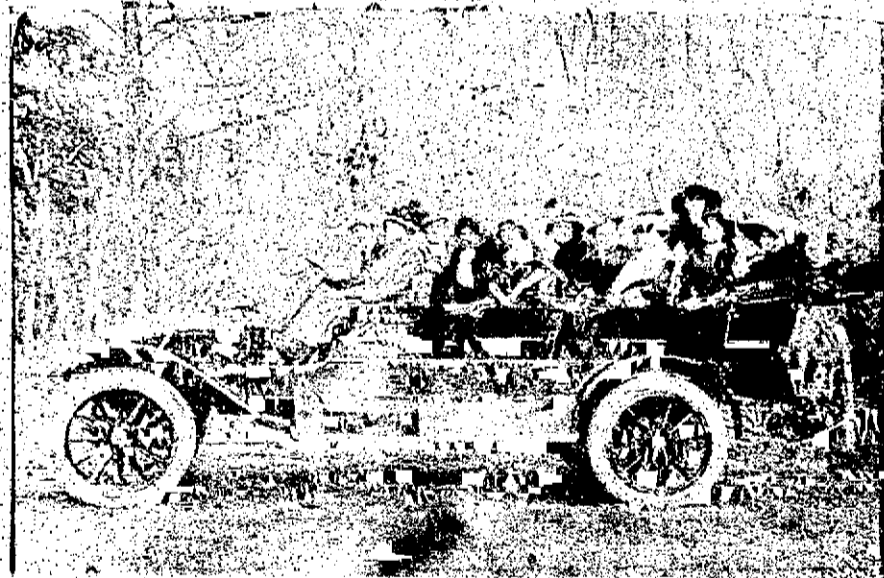
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One of the greatest scenic drives on the American Continent—Canon City Sky Line Drive to the top of the Royal Gorge, forming a part of the Rainbow Route.



ROYAL GORGE

Royal Gorge as seen from the top of canon. One of Canon City's greatest scenic attractions.



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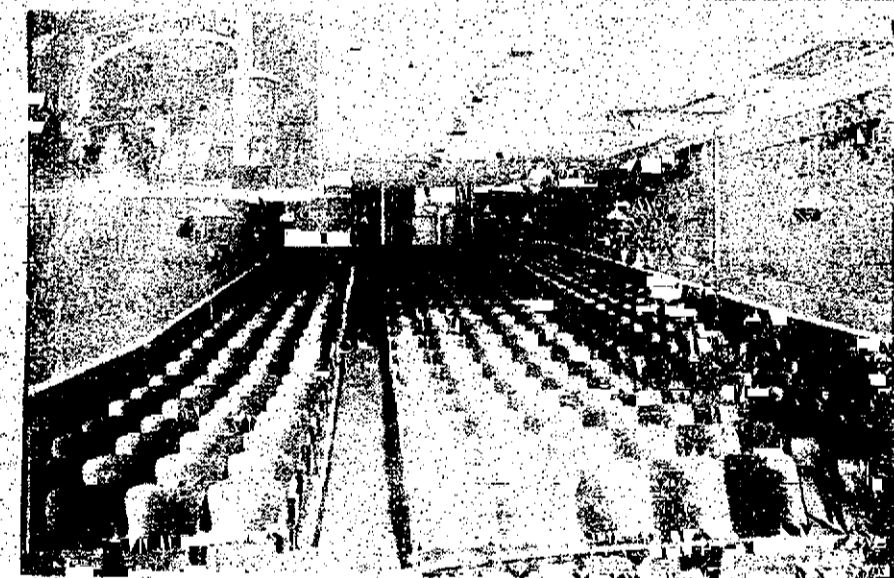


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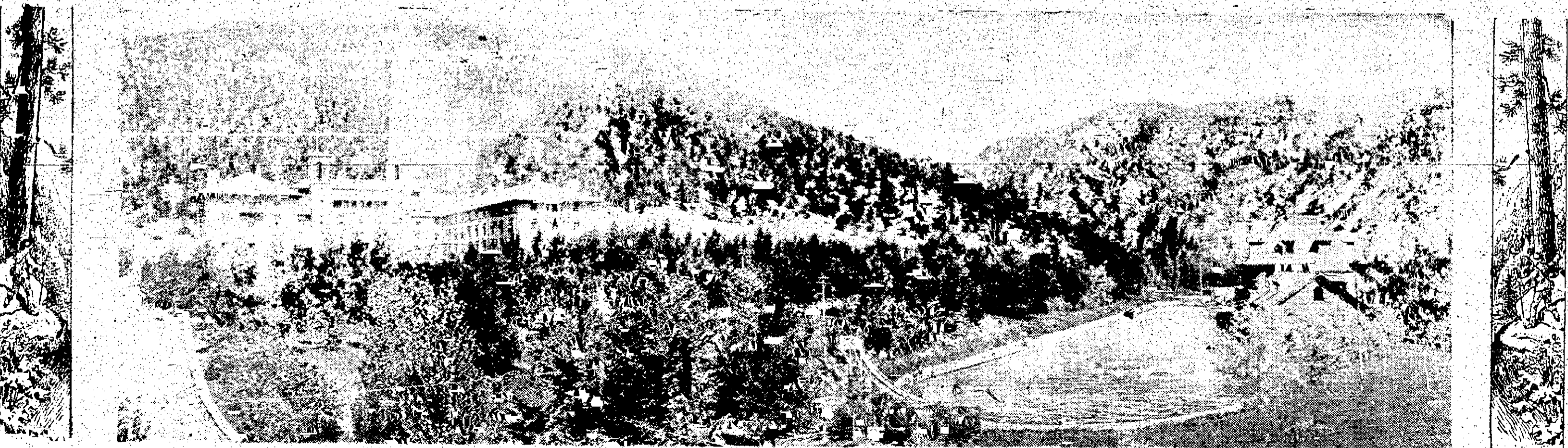
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